The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28610—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as Milk and agrees with all Infants and
ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes without the addition of Cow's Milk.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
....WUR....	4078	800	W. A. Seaton....	12th Dec.
.....	3808	600	W. A. Wheler ..	19th „
.....	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th „
...TA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
...5	4078	800	W. A. Seaton....	9th „
...RAGE	4379	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
...N	3949	600	P. Harris	23rd „
...INSULAR..	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
.....	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	6th Feb.
...AMES.....	4078	800	W. A. Seaton....	13th „
...ENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe.....	20th „
...ME	5011	1400	A. H. Daniel ..	27th „
...M	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli..	5th Mar.
...HEDIVE	3808	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
...AM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th „
...RZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
...M	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	2nd Apr.
...RTHAGE....	4379	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
...M	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne...	16th „
...DE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
.....	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	30th „
...KIN	3949	600	P. Harris	7th May.
...AM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	14th „

...eamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta ...Plymouth, and London.
...essels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers ...here to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, ...on direct.

...ough Tickets are issued, including Rail-...Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail ...ns, and Coupons are issued for places in ...Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. ...888."

...avy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard ...assgon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
...Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on ...day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only ...packages will be conveyed.
...e attention of passengers is called to the importance of ...ing their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

...ECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
...NNON.....	4077	800	C. Edwards.....	22nd Mar.
...h INSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin ..	12th April.

...dou...
...der...

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

...ssels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
.....	2278	500	C. F. Preston.....	17th Dec.
...IVE.....	3808	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
...APORE ...	3913	600	R. Harvey.....	14th Jan.
...LLA	3337	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
...DE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

...ddition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves ...ina and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at ...ort or ports.
...further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...bay, 8th December 1891.

...VIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA ...ETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

...THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and ...vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...and NAPLES.
...Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 ...rst, ...nd, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive ...
...avy Baggage will be delivered in LONDO..., ...OE, to the extent allowed in the Han...
...on Return Tickets. Special Rates for ...
...lowing ...ther First Class Steamers will LEAV...

...rs.	Tons.	H.P.	
...SATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
...PORE.....	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

...M TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
...eamer ... To sail.
...AGNO ..... On the 7th Jan., 1892.

...Handbooks of Information and other Particula...ding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
...sson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

...USTRO- ... HUNGARIAN ...LOYD'S S. N. Co.

...TEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...ERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.
...IGATOR.....	C. Boehringer..	4,600	750	1st Feb. '92

...Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...IESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Doperis..	3,800	550	13th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
...LPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

...cargo will be received on board after sunset on the ...previous to sailing.
...further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
...oon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, ...mber 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
...BIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3511	about 19th Dec.
...RENIA.....	Geo. Read	3385	„ 6th Jan. '92.
...CPANIA....	S. Abrey	3393	„ 23rd „
...UMANIA....	W. S. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

...assengers can book through to London (Overland from ...ngoes).
...h Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an ...pienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every com... for First Class Passengers.
...he Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
...further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
...Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and ...ss Car Tickets obtained.
...ASSAGES engaged by occasional outside ...ers, and every information afforded as to terms and ...modation.

SECOND SALOON.

...Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new ...d O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a ...ss Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange ...ger ...ns and suitable berthing, intending passengers ...uld ...ake early application.
...ull particulars and pamphlet forwarded on applica... "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be ...d free.
...Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London ...anted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance ...ected when required.
...PASSAGES from Europe for Messrs., Clubs, Societies, ...hools, Stores, Up-Country Firms and Private Inves... ...ffects cleared, sent forwarded. To avoid delay the ...ers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of ...ding and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,122 tons, on 12th December, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 9th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,465 tons, on the 13th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

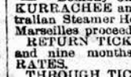
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.		
NIAGARA* ..	3100....	Early January and late March.	
LYCIA*	3130....	Middle January and Middle April.	
RUTHENIA†	3400....	Early February and late April.	
EUROPA	2300....	Early February and early May.	
ETOLIA*	3139....	Late February and late May.	
IONIA*†	3330....	Early March and early June.	

*Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.
†Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck cabins.
First-class Passenger Accomodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th November, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, Commander N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th instant.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. For Particulars as to Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700.	„ 16th Dec.	For Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3591..	„ 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200..	„ 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

KEMP & CO.'S

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.
It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c. &c.
This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.
Per Dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

GYMKHANA KIT.

FOOTBALLS.

			No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
FOOTBALLS, Association	Cash	Rs.	5 12	6 4	7 8	8 12
	Credit	Rs.	6 8	7 4	8 8	9 12
Do. Rugby	Cash	Rs.	5 4	5 12	6 12	8 0
	Credit	Rs.	6 0	6 8	7 12	9 0
SPARE INSIDES, best Rubber	Cash	Rs.	1 12	2 0	2 8	3 0
	Credit	Rs.	2 0	2 4	2 12	3 8
SHIN GUARDS	Cash		per pair from Rs.		1 8 to	2 8
	Credit		„ „	„	1 12 to	3 0

LAWN-TENNIS.

	Cash.	Credit.
BATS, Best English make, Men's ..... each	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 7 4
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung ..... „	9 0	10 0
Do. do. Plain double strung ..... „	11 0	12 8
Do. do. Cork-handled ..... „	10 0	11 4
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern ..... „	11 0	12 8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ..... „	11 8	13 0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ..... „	11 0	12 8
Do. Cane and Ash ..... „	12 8	14 0
Do. Ayres' Champion ..... „	12 0	14 0
BALLS, Best Flannel covered, match ..... per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. Perfect Seamless ..... „	12 0	13 8
BALLS, Ayres' Best, Flannel covered ..... „	10 8	11 12
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ..... each	12 0	13 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ..... „	8 0	9 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles ..... per pair	12 0	13 8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case ..... per set	44 0	49 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.	Cash.	Credit.
QUOITS, Best Steel ..... per lb.	Re. 0 14	1 0
PINS do. ..... per pair	„ 1 8	1 12

GOLF KIT.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BALLS, Eclipse, V. A. I. Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28 ..... Per doz.	9 0	10 0
BRASSY SPOONS, Cleeks, Irons (lofting or pitching) ..... Each	5 0	5 12
NIBLECKS Iron, Niblecks Brass ..... Each		
PLAY CLUB OR DRIVER, Putters Spoons, Long, Short, Middle	„ 4 4	4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

1891. CHRISTMAS 1891.

WE are now OPENING out a large SELECTION of GOODS for the Xmas Season, and Solicit inspection of our Stocks of

XMAS TOYS	XMAS STOVES
XMAS SWEETS	XMAS WINES
XMAS CARDS	XMAS PRESENTS

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVÉE.

9th December, 1891.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.
Gent's, White Kid Gloves ... ... 2 Buttons, per pair	1 4
Do. do. ... ... do.	2 0
Do. do. Self-Braided Backs ... do.	2 8
Do. do. Best French „ do.	2 12
Do. French Grey Self and Black Braided Backs do.	2 8

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	Rs. 1-8 to 1 12
Black Dress Ties	from 1 8
White Ground Fancy Bows ... ... „	1 12
Black Dress Bows ... ... „	1 12
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs ... ... „	2 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	10 8

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S PURE BRIGHT & SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

MALTADE	per Dozen	Re.	1
ZOLAKONE	„ „	„	1
SODA WATER	„ „	As.	8
TONIC WATER	„ „	„	12
SELTZER WATER	„ „	„	12
AERATED WATER	„ „	„	8
POTASH WATER	„ „	„	8
LITHIA WATER	„ „	Re.	1
LEMONADE..... GINGERADE ... GINGERALE ...	„ „	As.	12

The Water used in the manufacture of our Aërated Waters is subjected to a most perfect system of Filtration, and Consumers can always be sure of receiving a perfectly pure Article.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

OPERATIVE, DISPENSING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
38, ESPLANADE ROAD, (opposite the University Tower), FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE. GLOVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Rs. a.
WHITE KID GLOVES (2 Buttons) ..... pair	1 8
LAVENDER (French Grey Gloves, 2 Buttons) ..... „	2 8
RICH LIGHT and BROCADED SILK TIES ..... from	2 0
CHASTE DESIGNS PARIS SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.. ..each	3 0
TWILL HEMSTITCHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS (Spot Borders) ..... „	1 12

DRAB AND BLACK SILK DRESS HATS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

TO TAXIDERMISTS, SPORTSMEN, NATURALISTS, &C.

OUR stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES cannot be matched anywhere out of Europe. They comprise the following, at prices that defy competition.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Tiger, small, per pair	2 4	Sambar per pair	2 4
do. large „	3 8	Black Buck, small „	1 12
Bison „	3 0	do. large „	2 0
do. best „	6 0	Wild Boar „	1 4
Lion, small „	2 8	Crocodile, small „	1 0
do. large „	3 8	do. large „	1 8
Bear „	1 8	Vulture small „	0 8
Hyena „	1 8	do. large „	0 12
Panther „	1 8	Owl, small „	0 6
Bull „	3 0	do. large „	0 10
do best „	6 8	Birds' eyes, in large variety, from 4 as. per pair.	

Bird Skinning Instruments, per set in case Rs. 21.
Arsenical Soap for Preserving Skins, per tin 8 as.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY } "THE LEVEE" { THE GOVERNOR'S

DRESS HATS, ALL NEW. GLOVES, TIES, &c.

BEST SILK, Extra Quality	Rs. 14	WHITE KID GLOVES	Rs. 1-12 and 3-2
BEST OPERA, Self-Closing	„ 14	STRAW KID GLOVES	Rs. 2-8
TALL DRAB, Fine Felt	„ 12	LIGHT FRENCH GREY	Rs. 3-2
TALL LIGHT BEAVER, New Colour	„ 14	WHITE DRESS TIES	As. 8
DRESS SOCKS	from Rs. 3-8 per pair.	BLACK DRESS TIES	Re. 1-6

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

TWENTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST AND FOR THE LAST TIME

THE CHARMING COMIC OPERA

DOROTHY,

BY

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,

DOROTHY!

DOROTHY!

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH,

H. M. S. PINAFORE.

FRIDAY,

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

PAUL JONES.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S. S. "WAVERLEY," which vessel grounded in Madras Harbour, on the 22nd November, 1891, is expected in Bombay on or about the 22nd inst., and a general average deposit of 15 per cent. will be collected before delivery of Cargo from Consignees of Cargo from all Ports North of Madras.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY OF PERTH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naphtha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th December, 1891.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "ROSARIO" ARRIVED from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th December, 1891.

FOR SALE AT PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR.

A 3/4—hand Screw COTTON PRESS scarcely used. Price Rs. 1,850. Offers requested by

J. J. B. BENSON, C.E.,
State Engineer, Porbandar.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SUIT No. 308 OF 1891.

THE SALE of the moveable property consisting of Drugs and Chemicals, Medical and Surgical appliances, Fancy Goods, &c., which commenced on the 7th Instant, will be continued THIS DAY and following days at 2-30 P.M. at the shop of J. BROTHERS, Kalbadevi Road.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1 TENDERS are invited for certain Works at OYSTER ROCK BATTERY, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 400 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on Monday, the 14th December, 1891.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engr., Bo. Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba.

XMAS CARDS!

XMAS CARDS!!

XMAS CARDS!!!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

From Annas 2 to Rs. 22 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases ..... Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases ..... „ 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes ..... „ 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHUBB'S
PAPER BOXES,
FITTED WITH CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK AND TWO KEYS.

	Outside Measure, exclusive of projections.		Rs.
No. 1	14in. long	by 8in. wide by 5in. deep	25
„ 2	15in. „	by 9½in. „ by 6in. „	30
„ 3	17in. „	by 11in. „ by 7in. „	35
„ 4	18in. „	by 12½in. „ by 8in. „	40

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the VICTORIA GARDENS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 10th Instant, except on payment of the following fees which will be charged at the Gates on Parel Road, for admission to witness the BALLOON ASCENT.

Rs. 5 (special enclosure for subscribers only) Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Annas eight.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8 December, 1891.

BOMBAY MMNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a MEETING to be held at 3 P.M., on THURSDAY, 28th January 1892, to take into their consideration, for final approval, certain DRAFT BY-LAWS which, pursuant to Section 464 of the said Act, the Municipal Commissioner has laid before the Corporation for their consideration with respect to the appointment of Members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

The Corporation will, before approving the said proposed by-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said Meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed by-laws or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said Meeting of the nature of his said objection, may by himself or his counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said Meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

A printed copy of the said proposed by-laws is kept in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed by-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one rupee per copy.

By order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Office,
8th December, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. H. L. PRICE, Rs. 1-12, postage, Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COSTUME AND TABLEAU ENTERTAINMENTS.

ON

MODERN LIFE IN PALESTINE.

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

BY

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN,

MRS. MOUNTFORD.

AT 9 P.M.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH,

LIFE IN PALESTINE.

Thursday, December 10,

THE BEDOUINS OF THE DESERT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11,

THE TRUE LIFE OF JACOB.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12,

ECCE HOMO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Re. 1; Ans. 8.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Fort, and Byculla, Messrs. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, and at the doors.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED on FEBRUARY 3, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectuses issued shortly. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Pictures, &c., must be sent in to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., not later than MONDAY, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from MONDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1891, to THURSDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1891 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including THURSDAY, the fourteenth of January, 1892.

2. Through Return Tickets, at a Fare and a half, between these dates will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these Tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of Tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class. Rs. a. p.	Second Class. Rs. a. p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort	78 9 0	39 5 0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore	78 11 0	39 6 0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78 5 0	39 4 0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78 6 0	39 5 0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Seventh of December, 1891.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL WRITERS.

Rates on Application.
Suppliers of Typewriters and Stationery.
Machines repaired or exchanged.
SHORTHAND & TYPE-WRITING TRAINING CLASS.
Prospectus on Application.
72, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 800 TONS of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery commencing 1st January next.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 Cubic Feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments, showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th November, 1891.

UNDER the AUTHORITY from the BOARD of TRADE the name of the Steam-ship "Sculptor," owned by the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, has been ALTERED from THIS DAY to "NASERI."

H. ABDOOL HOOSEIN,
HAJEE ZANEL ABEDIN,
Agent, B. & P. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN MEHERALI CHINOY a PARTNER in my Firm from 2nd November, 1891.

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY,
173 and 177, Samuel Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

XMAS PRESENTS.
NEW YEAR GIFTS.
MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,

COMPRISING

Animals
Albums
Aluminium Pencils
Alliance Desk
Amber (real) Cigar Holders
Brushes
Bells, Call
Balls
Bird Cages
Blotters
Cabinet Goods
Card Cases
Corks
Charms, Gold and Silver
Cash and Jewel Cabinet
Cigar Cases
Cigarette Cases
Cigar Holders
Cash Boxes
Combs
Comb Cleaners
Cutlery
Dolls
Dressing Cases (Ladies' and Gent's)
Desks
Date Cases
Dressing Bags with Silver Fittings
Despatch Boxes
Etui Cases
Electro-plated Ware
Fans
Frames, Photo, all sizes
Flasks
Gold and Silver Charms
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Gusset Bags
Games, all kinds
Glove Stretchers, Ivory
Hand Bags (Leathers, Plush)
Hand Mirrors
Half Suits, Mother-o'-Pearl
Inkstands
Jewel Cases
Looking Glasses for Drawing-Room
Match Stands
Musical Teps
Meerschaum Companions
Myallwood Cigar Holders
Opera Glasses
Pen and Pencil Cases
Purses—Lock
Morocco Leather
Russia Leather
Limp
Fitted
Presentation with Cases
Plush Bags
Pocket Books
Perfumery
Porcelain Slates
Penholders
Powder Boxes (great variety)
Pearl Frames, Hand Mirrors
Photo Frames, all sizes
Photo Screens
Quill Tooth Picks
Reticules
Skipping Ropes
Stationery Cases
Stationery of every description
Scent Cases
Scent Bottles
Scarf Pins (18-carat Gold)
Scissors
Scrap Albums
Soap Boxes
Satchels
Steel Trunks
Smokers' Requisites
Travelling Inkstands
Tourist Cases, Solid Leather
Tea Caddies
Tooth Brushes
Tortoise-shell Card Cases
Telescopic Silver Pencils
Toilet Bottles
Toilet Cases
Thimbles (Silver)
Velvet Photo Frames
Vaporizers
Work Boxes
Wickerwork Baskets
Whistles—Silver
German Silver
Wine and Spirit Flasks
Walking Sticks (Silver Collars)

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From As. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 3 each.

MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
LEATHER GOODS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.
CUTLERY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE. | BEER. WHISKEY. SHERRY. | HOCK. STOUT. OLDTOM AND GIN. | CLARET, MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

OILMANSTORES.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOTS. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND FRENCH SWEETS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

TURKISH DELIGHT. PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets	for 12 Persons ..... from	Rs. 40	Table Knives, ... per doz. from	Rs. 7-8	
Breakfast Sets	„ ..... „	„ 15	Dessert „	„ „	„ 6-0
Dessert „	„ ..... „	„ 18	Plated Dinner Forks and Spoons	„ „	„ 9-0
Glassware „	„ ..... „	„ 45	Do. Dessert	„ „	„ 7-0

etc. etc. etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—

18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BASEL MISSION.

MANGALORE AND CANNANORE HAND-MADE

TABLE LINEN AND TWEE

IN GREAT VARIETIES, PATTERNS AND SIZES.

CAN be had in Retail and Wholesale at the undermentioned at the Factory prices.

Up-country Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE &
21, MEDOWS STREET.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., L

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every par They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offe sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and T installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and va Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every re improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and here undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introdu Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDIC INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FA BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

SEQUAH'S OIL. SEQUAH'S CURE. SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF.

"SEQUAH'S CURE" FOR IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

THE Impurity of the Blood causes many other diseases, such as Fever, Ague, Scr Enlarged Glands, Running Sores and Ulcers, and many other Chronic and Wasting Complaints, and all find a Certain Cure in this greatest of all Blood Purifiers.

"SEQUAH'S OIL" should be used in combination with Sequah's Cure. It is the be all External Applications. It is a speedy Pain Killer, and is invaluable for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, L Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and a host of other troubles.

"SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF" Cures Spasms, Colic Diarrhœa, Cholera, and all Inte Pains, Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis. It is a safe as well as sure Pain Killer, and will be found a boon in household.

N.B.—Full Directions as to Dose and Application are given with each bottle in English and the Verna

"A MOST REMARKABLE CURE."

165, Frere Road, Fo

DEAR SEQUAH,—Jehangir Edaljee Vacha, of Bombay, was first attacked with Fever about the end of 1883. H attended by an Eminent Doctor, who varied his treatment month after month, without any permanent success. Fever left temporarily, recurring again in a week or so. This continued for a couple of years, during which he wa to different health-stations. But all to no purpose. About three years ago, whilst reading a book, reclining in an chair, he suddenly cried out of a torturing pain in his leg, which seemed to be bent and appeared as if it had b into the body and shortened. The Family Doctor was sent for, and he tried various means to stretch and str leg, but at the least touch the pain was intense. After consultation with two other Medical Gentlemen, under chloroform, and the leg was stretched, and he was throughly examined to find out the cause, but non discovered. The leg so stretched was then tied up and weights hung to it. These weights were to be gradually so as to bring the leg to its natural length, and bring about a complete cure. For a time the pain was for the last three years he has been barely able to move, and only on crutches, wearing a high-heele splint tied on the whole length of his body, so as to make up for his shortness. The Fever continued to r twice a fortnight; and he was left to suffer to core. When you came to Bombay it was thought advisable t remedies and within a week the success was marvellous. The crutches, &c., were given up by the use of " Oil." Jehangir is able to move about although it is only twelve days since "Squah's Oil" was used.

Yours truly,

JAIJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Mother of Jehangir).
MANECKJEE EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).
SORAB EDALJEE VACHA (Brother of Jehangir).

Bombay, April 22, 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER IN THE *MADRAS TIMES* OF JULY 22ND, 1891.

UNPRECEDENTED CURE OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."

SIR,—Many of your Readers will be surprised to know that after all "Sequah" is the real Friend of Suf Humanity. It is well known that the Public are often panic-stricken when the monster epidemic—Cholera—break amongst us with all its relentless fury, and every cure under the sun is tried but with little effect, and the poor D often shiver and shake. But I say give "Sequah's Instant Relief" a trial, and many a home will not have ca bemoan the lost of dear ones. Sir, year after year it is well known that the little station of Renigunta is regularly by this plague, and this year also it has been an unwelcome guest, carrying away several of its victims. Several treated by the Railway Apothecary here have proved fatal, but of the eighteen cases treated by the famous Se Instant Relief *none* have failed! And this was a mere trial put into effect by a good Samaritan, Mr. Henry Brigg Guard on the Madras Railway. The Medicine was distributed to the poor free of charge, and the Public will be to know that among the cases treated, were two women heavily pregnant—one six months, the other eight month were in a state of final collapse, and were almost snatched from the jaws of death by "Sequah's Instant Relief." opinion that such information as this should find a place in a corner of your widely circulated and valuable journal, sands will be benefited, and that even the poorest of the poor will try to have a bottle of "Sequah's Instant Rel sure safeguard against the woeful epidemic. Hoping to be excused for encroaching in your valuable columns, I a

A VICTIM.

Renigunta, July 26, 1891.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

Are the fully authorised Wholesale and Retail Agents in the Bombay Presidency for SEQUAH'S REMEDIES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headac relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nerv media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy covered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and whic admitted the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asth

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Ca Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a be imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The brands, we are happy to say, are now relocated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregna and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly control power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opi that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHE TO PURCHASER AND PATENT AGENT. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sw to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Brown Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Bloomsbury, London.

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FOR SALE 150 ? AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	60,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	2,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICAT Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Ho bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions tow buying and selling of horses will meet our best attent Horses broken to single and double harness in the Singie, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTO SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lum Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout etc., of any standing Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...Bank	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	975
...of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	935
...of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	830
...BANKS.					
...	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
...Bank	30,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
...Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
...Bank	20	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
...Bank	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
...Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
...	...	...	...	...	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
...S. Can...Leased	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
...& G. I. A. ...ew £18	...	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...Mfg. Co. Ltd.	600	11,000	1,000	90	1,400
...Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 20	4956x
...Spinning	17,345	100	100	5	82
...& W. Mfg. (Bel...)	...	...	...	...	...
...Mfg. Co.	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
...Mfg. Co. Limited	900	1,000	1,000	25	680
...Spinning Cotton	...	...	...	...	...
...Spinning Co.	600	500	500	20	410
...Spinning Na...Mfg.	...	...	...	...	...
...Mfg. Co.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
...Cotton Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	370
...Mfg. Co.	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
...Mfg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
...Mfg. Co. Bombay	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
...Spinning & Mfg. Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
...Spinning & Mfg. Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills	1,000	700	700	15	655
...Spinning Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
...Mfg. Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills Co. Ltd.	5,688	100	100	50	110
...Mfg. Co.	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
...Spinning Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	350
...Mfg. Co.	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
...Spinning Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
...Spinning Mills	2,800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
...Mfg. Co.	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
...Spinning & Mfg. Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Mfg. Co.	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
...Spinning Howard and Bullough's	...	...	...	...	...
...Mfg. Co.	1,509	500	500	25	580
...Spinning Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
...Spinning Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	50	Rs. 17-8	350
...Spinning Indian Manufg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
...Spinning Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
...Spinning Jaffar Ali	600	500	500	Nil.	340
...Spinning Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	12½	223½
...Spinning Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	715
...Spinning Jehangir Mills Co. Ltd	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
...Spinning Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
...Spinning Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x 1
...Spinning Khatao Manufacturing Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Spinning Kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
...Spinning Lakhoji	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
...Spinning Ld. Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
...Spinning Lakshmi Spinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	965
...Spinning Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
...Spinning Mahaluxmee	630	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
...Spinning Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
...Spinning Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,385
...Spinning Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
...Spinning Muraji Gocul...ss	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
...Spinning Nusserwanjee Sharsja Mfg. Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Spinning & Mfg. Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
...Spinning Nowroji Sadura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
...Spinning National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
...Spinning New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	690
...Spinning Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
...Spinning Ostwal Residency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
...Spinning Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
...Spinning Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
...Spinning Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
...Spinning Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
...Spinning Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
...Spinning Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
...Spinning Southern Maratha	1,212	250	250	12	270
...Spinning Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
...Spinning Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	491
...Spinning Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
...Spinning Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
...Spinning Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	30	370 xd
...Spinning Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
...Spinning Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
...Printing	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	1750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	135
Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co	500	200	200	16	90
...Press	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	320
...Press India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
...Publish Press	130	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
...Printing Manfgi.	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
...Publishing	300	500	all	...	545
...Printing Covey and Sympathy	450	450	500	30	440xd
...Printing Golf Press	500	500	50	20	500
...Publishing Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
...Printing Ingaun	240	450	450	54	500
...Printing Jamnadpur Agricultural & Horticultural Co. Ltd	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
...Printing Jeevraj Balloo Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	80xd
...Printing Jehangir Fossil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
...Printing Kanmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
...Printing New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	560
...Printing New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
...Printing Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	230
...Printing Sympathy (Belgaum)	500	500	50	20	500
...Printing Times of India	300	500	500	..	500
...Printing Trust and Publishing Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
...Printing & Woollen Mills	1,200	400	2,000	75	445
...Printing Union	1,200	250	250	75	210
...Printing Vakil	...	...	1,000	Rs. 100	380

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
...Dock Ash	1,000	200	200	10	450
...Steam	750	50	150	7½	195
...Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
...Steam Flour	5,000	100	100	12	100
...Brothers	8,625	200	185	18	42
...Oil Mills	...	...	...	...	...
...Limited	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100nom
...Fire	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
...Trading	...	...	...	...	...
...poration	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,821
...New Issue	500	375	625	33½	970
...Bay Ice	...	...	...	...	...
...Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	...	93
...Bay Land	...	...	...	...	...
...Building Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
...Flour	...	...	...	...	...
...Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
...Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
...Paper	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
...and Nor...arn India	...	...	...	...	...
...Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	Rs. 14	155
...Ice & Co., Ld.	700	100	70	...	70 nom
...Guarantee Surety	...	...	...	...	...
...up Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
...n Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
...up & Co.	4,000	200	175	20	307
...Trading	...	...	...	...	...
...Ice & Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	100
...Ice & Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
...Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
...Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
...Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	50
...Gotu...Joinery Life	...	...	...	...	...
...Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
...Land Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	...
...Trading & Co.	...	...	...	...	...
...Canning	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
...Fire Ins.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	467½
...Fire Ins.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
...Flour	...	...	...	...	...
...Mills	2,000	100	100	..	30
...Dock Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
...Dhwell and Smith, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
...Gas Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
...Gas Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
...Gas Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

...Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-5
...Bank Dollars	nominal.
...Private Bank Dollars	221
...Gold	103-9
...Silver	25-42
...Gold, Bank Rupees, 100 to	23
...Bank Rupees	103-8
...Bombay Rupees	103-8
...Bombay Rupees	104

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Lecture by Miss Von Finkelstein, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Bormida and Baghdad left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rozario and City of Perth entered, and the s.s. Almora left the dock yesterday.

THE R. A. SPORTS.—The Royal Artillery Athletic Sports take place at Colaba, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Barawa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Omer Nathoo, residing at Gogaree Moholla, reported to the police that his servant a Mahomedan, named Hasan Abba, stole from a cash-box in his shop, three gold buttons, a gold chain, Rs. 71 in currency notes and cash, and absconded from his house, on Saturday night last.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—The following public lectures are to be delivered in the Hall of the College next week:—(1) By Principal F. G. Selby, M.A., on "Politics, Ancient and Modern," on Monday; Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, on "Marathi Poetry," on Saturday; both at 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Waraskhan Soobrathi, a baker, residing in Tank Street, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from home on Monday night, somebody entered his room by forcing open the doors and stole therefrom a small box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 412.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The usual fortnightly dance will take place at the Club on Monday, the 14th December. Members intending to dine are requested to enter their name and the number of their guests as early as possible in the list placed on the Hall table of the club, or to inform the honorary secretary by letter, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

FIRE AT WORLI.—On Monday night, shortly before 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the waste cotton godowns of the Dhun Mills, situated at Worli, Parbadevie Road. The fire was quickly extinguished by the mill-hands so that Municipal fire-engines, though they put in an early appearance, were not required. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The cause of the fire is believed to have been spontaneous combustion.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. Gul Mahomed Ebrahim Hakim took place at his residence, near Nut Bazaar, on Friday evening, at 6 p.m., to bid him adieu before his departure for Lahore. Mr. Shivshanker Joshi expressed regret, on behalf of those present, of their friend's departure and decorated him with a garland, and presented him with a bouquet of flowers. Mr. Hakim replied, and after a pleasant evening was spent the meeting terminated.

GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT TO INDIA.—The Calcutta Town Hall has been granted free for the purpose of General Booth's "Darkest England" address in that city on the 8th of January, and very great interest is being manifested by the Bengali people, the editor of a Hindu paper offering to preside at an introductory meeting prior to the General's visit, for the purpose of explaining the work of the S. A. The Bengali Christians also are arranging a meeting with General Booth during his stay in Calcutta.

THE NAWA WADI FAIR.—The annual Nawa Wadi Fair, held in honor of the Hindu goddess Maheshwari, which commenced on Saturday, the 28th ult., was brought to a close last night. One of the most attractive features at the fair was the "tent of mysteries" under the able direction of one Professor Bhise. This gentleman has devoted himself entirely to the study of "metampsychosis," and has put it into practical use. This tent was crowded every evening from six to midnight. The scenes were very exciting and beautifully executed.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the European General Hospital, touching the death of Emelia Sharkey, a widow, aged 70 years, living at the European Pensioners' Home, Grant Road. On the morning of the 3rd inst., while the deceased was making coffee at a *sigri* her clothes suddenly caught fire and she was burnt seriously on the back and legs. The deceased was immediately taken to the European General Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 3,765 patients were treated in the month of November last. Amongst them 2,684 were Hindus, 973 Mahomedans, 19 Parsees, and 89 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 408 were from Punchvati, 1,701 from Nasik, and 575 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 18 were from Punchvati, 874 from Nasik, and 81 from adjacent villages; of the Parsees 19 were from Nasik, only, and of the Christians 18 were from Nasik and 71 from other villages; 98 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

MISS FREANY KAMA.—The eldest daughter of Mr. K. R. Kama, and granddaughter of the late Mr Manekjee Khursedjee, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, has very creditably passed her final examination as a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, having carried off the Balkrishna Sadamjee Prize and the Lady Reay Gold Medal and Scholarship of Medical Women for India Fund. She belongs to a family, the members of which have for a long time been distinguished for promoting female education. First of these was the late Mr. Manekjee Khursedjee, the founder of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Miss Freany Kama's success is the first instance in which a Parsee girl has so distinguished herself.

OBITUARY.—We very much regret to record the death of Colonel J. B. Lawrence, the late Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum. We understand that the deceased had been unwell for some days, and had arranged to retire with a view to devote his time to missionary work, in which he had long taken an active interest. We are not aware of the particulars of his illness, but his loss will be felt by a large number of friends. His manners, though retiring, had a singular charm, and his attainments and experience made him a delightful companion. For many years he was identified with the work of religious societies and was a prominent and zealous member of the Methodist Church. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.—*Deccan Herald.*

DR. A. B. MASANI, M. D.—Dr. A. B. Masani, who is a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay, went to Europe in March last for the purpose of prosecuting his medical studies and passing examinations in connection with some of the medical institutions of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Brussels. He has been able to obtain the diplomas of a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He also took the Degree of M. D. at Brussels. Prior to his return to Bombay he attended for some time the Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital in London for the purpose of acquiring practical knowledge in that special branch of medicine.

BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—On Friday and Saturday a grand bazaar and variety entertainment will take place at the Indo-British Institution, in aid of the Ladies' Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The funds of the Association having become rather low, a strong effort is needed to raise them in order that the work may go on. The bazaar and entertainment should be a success for more than one reason. The stalls will be filled with fancy articles and handsome specimens of Indian art, and as the prices are not to be fixed high, they ought to find ready buyers. The entertainment too is of a very superior class. Miss Cissie Denvers, who has been delighting the audiences at the Gaiety Theatre by her charming singing, has, by the kind permission of Mr. Harry Stanley, consented to sing Tosti's "Good Bye" and other songs, and will be accompanied on the piano by Mr. Zeplin, the conductor of the Stanley Opera Company Orchestra. There will also be some *tableaux vivants* by children, and a gentleman just arrived from England will, with his medium, give an exhibition of animal magnetism or second sight, which should prove not only mystifying and amusing, but instructive. The admission to the bazaar will be only two annas and to the entertainments eight and four annas. At five and seven o'clock each day there will be the tableaux, at six a second sight seance, followed by Miss Denvers' songs; and at eight o'clock there will be a second seance. It is to be hoped that with so excellent an entertainment, and considering they are given in connection with so excellent an object the patronage will be large.

FURLOUGH PAY IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE following is the full text of the Resolution of the Government of India, the substance of which we have published in a telegram from Calcutta:—

Resolution.—In the Resolution read in the preamble, the decisions arrived at on some of the recommendations made in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India (Civil Servants) were published. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council now directs the publication of the final decisions on the other questions, which arose in connection with the report of the Committee, and which were in December 1890 held over for further consideration in communication with her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. These were—

(a) The recommendation contained in the following extract from the report:—

"Your Committee are further of opinion that the greater part of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Service is due to the ambiguity of the terms in which services have from time to time been stated, and recommend that in future there shall be as nearly as possible a uniform scheme, which shall explicitly describe the terms of pension and furlough."

(b) The following remarks of the Committee:

"Your Committee have had their attention called to the obstacles in taking furlough, arising from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay, and they recommend this matter to the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council."

(c) The question as to what action should be taken with reference to the complaints made to the Committee regarding the reservation, in Articles 5 to 7 of the Civil Service Regulations, of the right of the Government to change or modify the pension and furlough rules from time to time and to interpret their meaning.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that the leave and pension rules, as contained in the Civil Service Regulations, are not opened to the charge of ambiguity, though from the necessity of the case they are elaborate and complicated. The regulations have acquired their present form in the course of years, the object of the modifications made from time to time having been, while assimilating as far as possible the conditions of service for similar classes in different branches of the Administration, to remove all ambiguity from rules, and to enable, on the one hand, officers to ascertain their rights and privileges, and, on the other hand, to enable Local Governments and executive authorities to decide without reference to the Government of India the great mass of questions in regard to leave and pension which necessarily come before them.

3. In view of the great differences which exist in the conditions of service of the many branches of the public service, and in the circumstances of appointments of officers to different branches and sometimes to the same branch, it is not possible to introduce one scheme of leave and pension rules applicable to all branches of the Civil Service. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the Civil Service Regulations cannot be materially abbreviated or simplified without risk of causing ambiguity and a return to the former state of uncertainty, which existed before the rules were codified. His Excellency in Council will always bear in mind the desirability of simplifying the rules wherever possible; but the Civil Service Regulations, without any material alteration in form, must for some time continue to be the authoritative declaration of the rules relating to leave and pension.

4. In order, however, that the more important rules regarding leave and pension may be available in a shorter and more convenient form, a pamphlet containing the principal regulations in a condensed form is being prepared, and will be issued hereafter.

5. The remarks of the Committee quoted in clause (b) of paragraph 1 of this Resolution have been understood by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India to have reference to the absence of any minimum furlough allowance. The decision on this question is contained in the following extracts from the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 25th June 1891:—

"I concur with Your Excellency in thinking that there are certain cases in which it is desirable to guarantee a minimum leave allowance, but I am of opinion that it will be sufficient to give £200 a year, or 75 per cent. of the last salary in India, converted at the rate annually fixed for adjustment, whichever of the two sums may be the less.

* * * * * * *

"The leave rules are, in my opinion, sufficiently liberal in the concessions made to those who voluntarily take leave of absence; and if they desire to come to this country, I see no reason for giving them an increase of pay beyond that at present permissible. There is, however, a difference in the case of persons whose health may have broken down in India, and who are ordered by a medical board to seek the restoration of their health in a temperate climate. Such officers have no option in the matter; and it is reasonable to allow them such a moderate amount of pay as may enable them to avail themselves of the leave ordered for them. Hence I am disposed, if Your Excellency should agree, to consent to the grant of the minimum rates above mentioned in cases of sick leave, and to half those rates in similar cases where quarter pay is at present admissible. I leave it to Your Excellency to determine from what date the privilege should commence."

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has accepted these proposals and has fixed the 1st July 1891 as the date from which they shall have effect.

6. Her Majesty's Secretary of States for India, having examined the particular instances which were mentioned in support of the complaints referred to in clause (c) of paragraph 1 of this Resolution, regarding the manner in which the right to alter the leave and pension rules had been exercised by the Government of India, expressed the opinion that in none of them had there been any interference with the rights of the servants of the Government. The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants. The ordinary course adopted to prevent hardship arising from any change of rule found necessary has been either to defer the introduction of the change for some time after its publication, or to give the officers affected the right of choosing whether they shall come under the operation of the old or of the new rules. It has been decided that the right of altering rules must be maintained, that care should be taken, as in the past, to prevent the introduction of any new rules from operating harshly, but that the Local Governments and the Government of India should not consider themselves precluded from recommending an exception in any case of individual hardship which may arise in spite of the precautions taken. If any case of apparent hardship arises, the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits and ascertaining whether, in their opinion, he has substantially suffered from the introduction of a rule not in force at the time he entered the service. If, after comparing the advantages secured to the officer by the altered rules with any disadvantages incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance.

7. A list of amendment to the Civil Service Regulations is appended to this Resolution showing the additions and corrections made in accordance with the foregoing decisions.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

PAGE 3.

Insert the following as a "Note" after Article 7:—

The following extract from a Resolution of the Government of India No. , dated , relates to the exercise of the right reserved in Articles 5 to 7 to alter the leave and pension rules from time to time:—

"Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, having examined the particular instances which were mentioned in support of the complaints referred to in clause (c) of paragraph 1 of his Resolution, regarding the manner in which the right to alter the leave and pension rules had been exercised by the Government of India, expressed the opinion that in none of them had there been any interference with the rights of the servants of the Government. The Government of India have always been careful to exercise the right of altering rules with due consideration for the rights of their servants. The ordinary course adopted to prevent hardship arising from any change of rule found necessary has been either to defer the introduction of the change for some time after its publication or to give the officers affected the right of choosing whether they shall come under the operation of the old or of the new rules. It has been decided that the right of altering rules must be maintained, that care should be taken, as in the past, to prevent the introduction of any new rules from operating harshly, but that the Local Governments and the Government of India should not consider themselves precluded from recommending an exception in any case of individual hardship which may arise in spite of the precautions taken. If any case of apparent hardship arises, the local authorities should understand that, when the officer applies to retire, they are not precluded from examining into its merits and ascertaining whether, in their opinion, he has substantially suffered from the introduction of a rule not in force at the time he entered the service. If, after comparing the advantages secured to the officer by the altered rules with any disadvantage incidentally involved, they find that he has on the whole substantially suffered, the point may be taken into consideration in determining whether some compensation ought not to be granted in the particular instance."

PAGE 83.

Article 346 (c)

Substitute the following for this rule:—

(c) In the case of any other officer subject to these rules—

If on furlough other than furlough on medical certificate out of India.

MAXIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter; no minimum.

If paid in India, Rs. 666 ⅔ a month; no minimum.

If on furlough on medical certificate out of India.

MAXIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter.

If paid in India, Rs. 666 ⅔ a month.

MINIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a year, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India, Rs. 166 ⅔ a month, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

Article 347 (ii).

Substitute the following for this rule:—

(ii) If an officer not in the Indian Civil Service or in the Army, £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one-quarter of his average salary, whichever is less. When the furlough is on medical certificate out of India, the following minimum shall apply instead of one-quarter salary:—

MINIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £100 a year, or 37½ per cent. of his last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India, Rs 833 a month, or 37½ per cent. of his last salary, whichever is less.

Article 374.

Substitute the following for this article:—

374 (a).—Half "average salary" is subject to the following maxima and minima:—

MAXIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £150 a quarter.

If paid in India Rs. 500 a month.

MINIMA.

(i) On leave on medical certificate out of India.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a hear, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India, Rs. 166⅔ a month, or three-fourths of last salary, whichever is less.

(ii) On leave other than leave on medical certificate out of India.

In the case of non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300 a month, Rs. 150 a month.

(b) One-quarter "average salary" subject to the following maxima and minima:—

MAXIMA.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £120 a quarter.

If paid in India, Rs. 400 a month.

MINIMA.

(i) On leave on medical certificate out of India.

If paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £100 a year, or 37½ per cent. of last salary, whichever is less.

If paid in India, Rs. 83⅓ a month, or 37½ per cent. of last salary, whichever is less.

(ii) On leave other than leave on medical certificate out of India.

In the case of non-gazetted officers whose salary is not less than Rs. 300 a month, Rs. 75 a month.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BHIMA RAGHU AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 6th November last, found the three appellants, with five others who did not appeal, guilty of committing dacoity, and in the commission of such dacoity committing murder; and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the appellants; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appears that on the night of the 2nd June last or in the early morning of the 3rd June, the encampment of one Rattu Dhangar and others in the fields of Dhoude in Taluka Khed was attacked by a body of thieves, said to number five or six, who hacked Rattu with an axe, assaulted the other members of his party, and carried off a quantity of property consisting of Rs. 1,500 in cash and ornaments and other goods of the value of Rs. 1,500. In the morning Rattu was sent to the dispensary at Khed, where he died the following day from the effects of his wounds. The Sessions Judge, in addressing the jury, told them that the case against the first three accused stood on a different footing to the case against the latter five. The former were the first to be arrested, and they were committed for trial on the evidence of the Dhangar witness and the dying declaration of Rattu, who professed to have recognised and identified one or other of the three accused on the night of the attack. The case against them rested entirely on the evidence as to identification, none of the stolen property having been found with or traced to them. The case against two more of the accused arose subsequently out of the accidental discovery of some of the stolen property. Portions of the stolen property were found with or produced by one or other of them, and they made confessions to the Magistrate on the 22nd July last. The case first committed was postponed in order that it might be tried along with the other case. All the witnesses in the case agreed in saying that the robbers had not their faces covered or muffled up, and that the night was clear though dark. Rattu, though desperately wounded, was conscious and able to speak, and he mentioned to the patel and to the jemadar the names of the first three accused as being the persons whom he identified. The names of the first three accused were really mentioned in the police diary of the 3rd June last. The other evidence against the first three accused consisted in certain statements contained in the confessions of three of the other accused, to the effect that they were joined by three ramoseas, whose faces were muffled up when they went to commit this dacoity. The second batch of the accused belonged to a different caste and came from a different part of the country; and against them, the evidence was mostly circumstantial. On the 18th July, the jemadar received information that some Thakurs had a few days previously sold some gold ornaments to a local goldsmith. This man was sent for and appeared to have made a clean breast of it, producing some of the ornaments which he had made out of what he had purchased and indicating where other ornaments were to be found. The goldsmith implicated some of the accused; and one of the latter, Chima, when arrested, made a clean breast of it and gave information concerning his accomplices. The houses of the other accused were searched and in all of them ornaments and large sums of money were found by the jemadar. Most of the property was identified by Rattu's widow as belonging to her late husband. There was evidence to show that whole ornaments had been broken up and divided among three of the accused; and none of them attempted to give any explanation of the manner in which they became possessed of these different things. They simply denied everything. They denied that their houses were searched, that the articles were found therein or produced by them, that they were placed before the Magistrate, or that they made any statements before him. In the opinion of the Session Judge, the police had got an unexpected clue in this case, and they seemed to have followed it up with rigour and success. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the eight accused, and they were sentenced each to be transported for life.

Their Lordships, having heard the arguments of the pleader, and taken all the circumstances of the case into consideration, dismissed the appeals.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 69, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

THE result of the Previous Examination was declared yesterday evening. Out of 683 candidates, who presented themselves for the examination, 18 were declared to have passed in the Second Class, and 141 in the Pass Class. Mr. Krishnajee Hari Kelkar wins the Hughling Prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates with their numbers:—

6 Advani, Sakatsing Maniksing; 10 Ali, Kahtan Sulieman; 13 Anjaria, Durlabhji Revashankar; 16 Apte, Narayan Vishnu; 23 Badami, Maganlal Purshottamdas; 24 Badami, Surchand Purshottamdas; 27 Bakhroo, Lakhsing Karamchand; 28 Bakshi, Anant Krishna; 29 Bakshi, Vaikathrai Chhotalal; 33 Bapat, Damodar Ramkrishna;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watchmakers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar. Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

COOKING STOVES.—Rippingille's Celebrated Kerosine Oil COOKING STOVES kept in Stock, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 59, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE DADYSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY,—School of Art Compound, Esplanade, Suitable for Xmas Presents to Friends at Home.

FRUIT CAKES, Bottled Fruits.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED, for Up-Country, a CAPABLE NURSE, European or Eurasian, for a Baby. Apply with full particulars, before Christmas, to "S," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

WANTED a MAN who can make Designs of Marble Works. Apply personally to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED.—A MANAGER, for the Aden Club, he must be a good Accountant. Apply with Testimonials to "CLUB," care of this paper.

WANTED a MESSMAN for the Bombay Infantry Mess, Poona. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

MR. JUNO BIRD, Proprietor Civil and Military Institute at Dinapore, says:—I am recommending MOTIWALA'S PILLS to all whom I meet and wherever I have recommended Motiwala's Medicines have given EVERY SATISFACTION.

XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS from best makers only and of latest designs, of Silk, Satin, Fringe, and others. Selling by thousands daily from 1 pice and upwards.—WRIGHT AND Co., Fort.

HAMS.—A consignment of 5 Cases PRIME HAMS cured by the celebrated curers J. & R. Adamson is expected by the S. S. Eden Hall, from Liverpool in time for Xmas to be followed by another consignment of 5 Cases in time for the New Year. Hotel proprietors and managers desirous of purchasing will meet with liberal terms—Apply to TURNER, MORRISON and Co, 41, Elphinstone Circle.

SPRING Mattress for any Bedsteads.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.—Tree Ornaments, Coloured Candles, Surprise Packets, Lucky Boxes, Santa Claus Stockings, Mechanical Toys, &c., &c. Just unpacked. From As. 2 each to Rs. 25 each.—PEARCE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, Tree Ornament, Dolls and Toys, Ham and Bacon on Cut, and Fancy Goods.—D. B. MODY, 20, Apollo Street.

INDIAN ARTS and MANUFACTURES of every description, at moderate Prices, especially suitable for XMAS PRESENTS. Now on view at S. J. TELLERY and Co.'s Show Rooms, opposite Clock Tower, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FOR HIRE, TURN-OUTS.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Indian Curios, Silks, Chudders and Shawls. FIXED PRICES.—HURJEEMULL & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Fresh FRENCH POTATOES Just Received per Mail Steamer, at Reduced Price of Rs. 2 per Maund. Apply to Messrs. S. NARAEN and Co., 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—A Good Pair GREY WALER MARES, useful Horses, well suited for a Lady's Carriage. Price Moderate. Owner going home. Also a Mail Phaeton, with or without the Horses. Can be seen by appointment with Messrs. SCOTT and Co, Girgaum.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—On Ridge, Malabar Hill, "DEENA LODGE," now in the occupation of S. Metaxas, Esq. For rent, &c., apply to "F," care of this office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay, May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 24 per Dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. COMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been remodelled and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE. WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c. This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra. SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST, SOLE AGENT, 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

VICTORIA GARDENS. GRAND BALLOON ASCENT AND DESCENT In an Entirely NEW WAR PARACHUTE BY LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R., ON THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, at 4 P.M. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT AND IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THERE WILL BE NO DISAPPOINTMENT THIS TIME.

THE GAS COMPANY GUARANTEEING TO FILL THE BALLOON.

TICKETS may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., TREACHER and Co., Ld., PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., BEYNON and Co., and SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., Fort, and at Messrs. A. BHICAJEE and Co., Apollo Bunder.

Free admission to holders of Counterfoils of Tickets taken for the ascent of 5TH DECEMBER 1891.

ADMISSION FEES

Private Enclosure	Rs. 5
Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	Re. 1
Promenade	As. 8

SKATING RINK. LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! REPETITION OF LAST NIGHT'S GRAND PROGRAMME. 1st, "Poor Jo" from Charles Dickens' "Bleak House." 2nd, Grand Fairy Extravaganza, "Beauty and the Beast," to end with Screaming New Harlequinade. GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENES. EVERY EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK. GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 3 o'clock, when Children under 12 years are admitted Half-Price. PRICES:—Stalls, Rs. 2; Second, Re 1; and Back, 8 as. PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s N.B.—A ZENANA BOX has been arranged for. Terms to be ascertained at the RINK OFFICE.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS. TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS. SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY, AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

NEW INVENTION. PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS. From long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the Public in general of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my Manufactures and Stock in trade, which consist of all the Leading Brands.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE. As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this Department my special attention. Purchasers will find this Furniture out-and-out the most suitable to India.

TABLE LINEN, &c. The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this Speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES. In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other Houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS. Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting Department, and the large and increasing share of Patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my Goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense Continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping Stock so as to ensure Articles being issued in a Fresh and satisfactory Condition.

CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND. NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions. Price Lists may be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay; KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; OR HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, CORNHILL, AND 9, PALL MALL, LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

THE English and French Funds were unaltered yesterday, at Friday's quotations of 95⅜ for Consols in London, and 95½ for Rentes in Paris. Indian Sterling Loan was also unchanged at 106½. The Market rates of discount were further put down ⅛ per cent., say to 2⅜ on short London Bills and 2½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43¾d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities at Saturday's reduced rates of £74⅜ for Fours, and £73¾ for 4½ per Cents; while in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher at 95¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·84 dollars. The United States Treasury bought further 347,000 ounces of Silver at 95·25 cents to 95·37 cents.

The Sheep Skin sale opened in London yesterday with Madras prime qualities 1 to 2d. lower, and Bombay prime qualities ½ to 1d. higher.

No fresh advices regarding Wheat or Seeds are to hand to-day through Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 600 East Indian. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for December deliveries, and 4 35-64d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 47,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 8 1-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday, and March Futures were unchanged at 8·23 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 55,000 bales, and the arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in the preceding two years for the same period:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	55,000	54,000	48,000
Four days' do.	90,000	91,000	86,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,824,000	3,518,000	3,424,000

Business in the staple in our local market continues on the same small scale, and on the basis of previous rates. To-day, the Mills have taken 150 bales of New Dhulia, at Rs. 163; and 100 each of old Barsee, at Rs. 169; and Kurri, at Rs. 171; while Exporters have bought 50 bales of New Julgaum, at Rs. 167; and 25 bales each of New Akote, at Rs. 175; and New Bengal, at Rs. 163½ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the export demand for this staple, which continues very slack, and only a small business has been done to-day, in a dull market; but prices are unchanged.

SEEDS.—A large business has again been transacted in this market, and prices have further advanced half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and 8 annas per candy in *Gingelly*, the market closing firm at our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs.	7	1 to Rs.	7	3 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	"	7	12		
" " Cawnpore	"	7	6 to Rs.	7	8 "
" Red	"	6	9 to Rs.	6	12 "
Gingelly White	"	42	0 to Rs.	43	8 per candy
" Mixed	"	39	0 to Rs.	42	0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,514 bales.
Wheat	125,030 cwts.
Linseed	9,935 "
Gingelly	15,525 "
Groundnuts	524 "
Castorseed	3,928 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady for prompt shipment. The Arab (s) for late December loading, has filled up for Marseilles and Genoa, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's rates, and later in the day an advance of 1-32d. was established; but there has been an almost total absence of business either way. We quote ready rates at closing at:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather quiet, but steady on the whole at a slight decline in the cash rate for Fours at 107 7-16, which was the closing rate, with the next Settlement quoted as before, at 107½, and the February account at 106 13-16. For 4½ per Cents. 105¾ nominal, is now quoted.

SHARES have remained quiet and generally unchanged at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 975.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, off leave.

DECEMBER. 6.

Cashel, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, from duty, from Poona.
L Mesurer, Lieut, Bo, VIth Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.
Wooldridge, Lieut, 22nd Bo Infty, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 7.

Carnegy, Lieut, 9th Bo Infty, from leave from Europe.
Fraser, Col, Ms, RE, on furlough, from Europe.
Morgan, Vety-Capt, Ms, A V D, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Adkins, Lieut, Bo, Darbishire, on duty, from England.
Keith-Falconer, Lieut, Bengal, on duty, from England.
Hatch, Capt, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Brown, Major Bengal 18th Infty, from furlough, from Europe.
Palmes, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona

DECEMBER 8.

Lyster, Major, 14th Bo, Infty, on leave, from Poona.
Webb, Surgn-Major Genl, Bo, P M O, from inspection tour, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Lukin, 2nd Lieut, Bo 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from Deolali.

DECEMBER 8.

Macquoid, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Lancers, H C, off leave, to Aurungabad.
Foster, Lieut, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee.
Webb, Surgn-Major Genl Bo, P M O, H M F, on duty, to Poona
Carnegy, Lieut, 9th Bo Infty, off medical certificate, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 9th December, 1891.

1. A Guard of Honor consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the band, will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. this afternoon for the purpose of receiving His Excellency, the Governor. Captain Nicholson, Lieut. Smith, and 2nd Lieut. Tomlinson will be the Officers for the Guard.

2. Officers who intend being present at His Excellency the Governor's Levee to-day, the 9th Instant (with the exception of those detailed for the Guard of Honor) are requested to assemble in the ante Room at 4-15 p. m. and go past in a body (vide District Order No. 693 of 1891).

3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4-15 p. m., at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Depôt at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

4. A Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Vol. Artillery, near the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 10th Instant. All interested in the Association are earnestly invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be sword drill for all members at the Riding school on Thursday, the 10th instant., at 7 a.m. Plain clothes, Single sticks will be furnished at the school.

2. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply at Head-Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th December, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, 7 a.m.—Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-45 p.m. and To-morrow, 5-45 p.m.—10" R. M. L. gun drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 12th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary in order to earn the extra efficiency grant. No. 2 Company will parade on the same date at 4-15 p.m. at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters and proceed to Mahim Fort for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. Dress for both Companies:—Drill Order.

4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 5th Instant:—No. 159 Gr. C. F. Levick.

5. The following member having joined, is taken on the Strength of the Corps from the 8th Instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.

6. The following is published for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.—"A meeting of the Council of the above Association will be held at the Fort Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery To-morrow evening, at 5-30 p.m., All who feel an interest in the Association are invited to attend."

7. The following promotions will take place in No. 1 Company, with effect from the 1st instant:—Corporal C. E. Nixon to be Sergt. vice J Beckerlee, promoted; Bombr J. P. Watson to be Corporal, vice C. E. Nixon, promoted; Acts Bombr F. Aspinwall and D. Wilson to be Bombardiers.

8. Sergt. C. E. Nixon will take over charge of No. 2 Sub-division from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—December 7, at Bombay, the wife of the Rev. A. York Browne, acting Garison Chaplain, of a daughter.—(London, Yorkshire, and Scotch papers please copy.)

DEATH.

SETHNA—December 8, at Girgaum Back Road, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hormasjee Muncherjee Chishgur, Solicitor, Ratanbai, widow of the late Hormasjee Sorabjee Sethna, aged 75 years. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7-30.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891

THE Administration Report for 1890-91 of Colonel E. C. Ross, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, does not give a very encouraging account of the year's trade in the south of Persia, but it incidentally discloses the prospect of a dangerous rivalry to the Indian opium in the Chinese Market. Violent fluctuations in the price of silver consequent on American legislation, combined with a short harvest following a late and scanty rainfall, resulted in wide-spread disaster. In the previous year there had been indications of a glut in the piece-goods market; nevertheless large importations continued; every rise in the price of silver caused stocks to be placed on the market. The Persian merchants who imagined that they had purchased at low rates found themselves continually undersold, the market falling every week. The result was the cancelling of engagements and many insolvencies. In the southern provinces there is but little demand for expensive goods, the coarser kinds being in most request. As with cotton so with sugar, larger quantities were imported, the market was glutted, prices fell; and serious losses were incurred. German loaf sugar cannot hold the field against French competition, while the cane sugar from Mauritius is unable to compete with the lower-priced granulated sugar of France and Germany. The foreign European sugars are brought to Persian ports from London in British bottoms. There was a falling off in the import of copper, owing to the high price of that metal in Europe. The advance in the price of silver quite put a stop for a time to the export of grain, but towards the end of the year small quantities were exported. The crop of opium was the largest known, and 4,817 cases were exported from Bushire. Of these 306 went to London, and the remainder to Hongkong. Unluckily the Chinese market was overstocked; prices were too low for a profit and heavy losses were incurred. We commend this interesting statement to the gentlemen who organised the anti-opium meeting held in Exeter Hall on Monday evening, to agitate for the total abolition of the "opium traffic" in India. Were the Government of India to enter on a crusade against the cultivation of the poppy in British India and the Native States to boot, the first result would be to create a paying market in China for the opium of Southern Persia which would soon fill the void created by the abolition of the Indian supply of the drug. The loss to India would be serious, even were the second part of the Exeter Hall programme providing that no new taxation should be introduced be carried out. Persian opium would find its way in increasing quantities to China, where there would not be a smoker the less while the whole course of trade between India and the Further East would be injuriously affected in pursuit of an unattainable end. As well might the teetotalers of France endeavour to put an end to the consumption of alcohol in England by prohibiting the cultivation of the vine and laying an embargo on the exportation of wine and brandy, as the Government of India try to put a stop to opium-smoking in China by forbidding the Indian ryots to grow the poppy, and Indian merchants to export chests of opium. Exeter Hall and the voters who are moved from that centre of light and leading, would find it impossible to bring political pressure to bear on the Government at Teheran with a view to the abolition of the opium traffic in Persia. The potentialities of an unlimited opium supply from Persia—and not from Persia only, but from Mozambique and other territories in subtropical Africa—cannot be ignored. In a year when the rainfall was scanty, and the general harvest short the poppy crop in Persia was exceptionally large. All that is needed to ensure any enormous output is a market and a guarantee against Indian competition; the Exeter Hall proposal would provide both. That source of prosperity would no doubt be a real boon to the Persians, but the Chinese would gain nothing by the change. To return to Colonel Ross's report. Last year the supply of wool for exportation was short owing to the want of grass to feed the flocks. Cotton was exported, but American competition in England and the low prices in Bombay caused the shippers heavy losses. A beginning has been made in the shipment of compressed bales to England direct, which is expected to be successful. While the record of the last year is on the whole so discouraging, there is hope of an improvement. The Imperial Bank of Persia has procured the withdrawal of its rival, the New Oriental Bank, and its prospects are improved. The mining rights of the Bank have been sold to the Persian Bank Miners' Association. Preliminary operations to procure coal and petroleum have as yet not proved successful, but Colonel Ross appears to regard with hope the search for oil conducted by an Austrian expert.

THERE are two paragraphs in the Government Resolution on the Mofussil Police Administration Report for last year which bring into view the strange recklessness with which people bring charges against their neighbours. The phenomenon is exhibited in the large percentages of cases which are "excluded," on the belief of the police that they are untrue or that they ought to be made the subject of civil rather than of criminal proceedings. One remarkable feature of these returns is the extraordinary difference in the percentages of the excluded cases in various districts. The lowest percentage is in the Panch Mahals, where it is only fourteen, but the average of the various districts in the Northern Division is thirty-eight. In the Central Division the average percentage is 47, with Nasik returning the highest per centage, namely, 60. The Southern Division shows not only the highest average, 50 per cent., but the highest district percentages, namely, Ratnagiri 73 and Kolaba 74. The variations are not easily explained. It cannot, for example, be supposed that the difference in veracity between the population of the Panch Mahals and Kolaba is as 14 per cent. to 74 per cent. In the former district there are many Bhils and aboriginal tribes, who, not being civilized, are said to be less proficient in the art of lying than their more advanced neighbours. But that would only partially account for so enormous a difference. In Ratnagiri, where the percentages are higher than anywhere in the Presidency, except in the adjacent district of Kolaba, Mr. Bulkeley ascribes the enormous numbers of excluded complaints to the litigiousness of the people, though in the not very distant district of Belgaum, where the economic and ethnologic conditions are not markedly different, the percentage is only eighteen. Litigiousness, therefore, can scarcely be more than a partial explanation of what Government call the extraordinary differences in the proportions of excluded cases in different districts. The party factions which thrive in the Dharwar villages are another, and a very likely cause of the large number of complaints which the police think it their duty not to take up. Where an influence of this kind is at work it is easy enough to understand that many complaints are made which ought to be checked *in limine*. But the fluctuations are not only as between district and district, but as between one year and another in the same district. In Surat for example the percentage of exclusions in one year was 6 per cent., in the next year 26 per cent., while in the third year it rose to 49 per cent. An almost similar state of things is exhibited in Belgaum, and from neither district is any explanation of the difference forthcoming. While this is so lay comment on this strange phenomenon would be presumptuous. There has, however, crept into the Resolution a contribution to the philosophy of the question which invites notice. People, it seems, are blind to the distinction between the civil and the criminal procedure as a means for the redress of wrongs. But this is, after all, only a stage in the process of social evolution. By degrees "the great groups of social wrongs will be assigned by the popular consciousness to the right class," and the proportion of false complaints will then greatly diminish, as, in a great measure, a result of general civic progress. Meantime, the police must go on, we suppose, rejecting from eighteen to seventy per cent. of the complaints brought before them as frivolous or untrue or untenable, or as properly the subjects of civil procedure. Evidently, the masses have yet to learn the elements of civic duty—to say nothing of a particular virtue which is even more elementary.

THE sensation at home just now is a remarkably clever lady, Miss Abbott, "The Little Georgia Magnet" as she is professionally termed, who is performing feats which are at present perplexing the scientific men and conjurors of repute. Though of rather less than average height, somewhat slight of stature and possessed of no more than average muscular development, she is able to perform prodigies, and to lift enormous weights; though no one has been found capable of lifting her. A private exhibition was given by her in the Alhambra Theatre on the 19th ultimo, when a specially selected committee was appointed to watch her. A committee-man embraced a chair, and but Miss Abbott no sooner touched it than he began to "stagger like a drunken man." She held a chair in her hands which the committee-men were not able to displace. Still using her open hands she lifted six of the committee-men on two chairs. Then she poised a billiard-cue breast high, and six of the committee endeavoured without avail to push her off her balance or bend the billiard cue. Miss Abbott then lifted them off the floor by touching the cue. Finally not one present could lift Miss Abbott by the bare arms, though by placing a handkerchief between the lifting hands and the lady's elbow the task was of the easiest. Medical men and scientists are discussing what the force by which the lady performs her feats may be, for that it is not muscular is declared by all who have seen her. Mr. J. B. Verity, an electrical engineer of some note, it appears, was one of the committee, and he has written on the subject to the *Times* and the *Electrician*. He rejects any theory of hypnotic suggestion or even of muscular force. On the occasion when she lifted the six men he put his hands on her arms. They were fleshy he says but not muscular, and when she moved the men from the ground, he felt that some force was brought into play from the great trembling of the arms. The muscles were inert though he felt the vibration through his hands similar to what he had on occasions experienced when near a powerful dynamo. Mr. John Hollingshead, writing from the Garrick Club, asserts that as one of the committee he satisfied himself that there was nothing in, upon, or under the stage from which she gained assistance. Dr. Lennox Browne and the *Electrician* disclaim magnetism, and neither the one authority nor the other ventures to assert what the character of the "force" may be. Doctors and scientists have been appealed to in vain; so a London evening paper has thought fit to interview Mr. Maskelyne of Egyptian Hall fame. Considering that he has or claims to have knocked all the mysticism out of Koot Hoomi and letters by aerial post, it is not to be wondered at that he sees nothing extraordinary in all Miss Abbott's performances. "Mere schoolboy tricks, nothing more," says he; "purely a matter of leverage." If her friends had desired to attribute her feats to the possession of more than mortal powers, Mr. Maskelyne says he would have felt it his duty to repeat the performance on the stage of the Egyptian Hall and to show how the thing was done. But her feats were no more supernatural than his Mahatma's. Mr. Edison proclaims it a manifestation of electricity which he does not understand. Whatever it may be the lady by it performs most astonishing feats, and by them is about to make a round sum of money in London during the next few months, which we imagine will gratify her more than the discovery of the force which she professes to be beyond her own comprehension.

THE invitation of the Committee of the Chicago Exhibition to "prominent Anglo-Indian officials" to join the Indian Committee of the Exhibition is not easy to understand, seeing that so far as is known here no Indian Committee has been formed. An Indian Committee of the Exhibition working in London, if such were or has been formed, would be an organization meaning little and doing less; for though we have heard of an Indian village as one of the "attractions" of the Exhibition, India will send little else to Chicago, if it sends even that. The only people east of the Atlantic who will send things to Chicago without the risk of being laughed at for their pains are those who can give the American a beating on their own soil, in despite of the McKinlay Tariff. English makers of machinery, for example, who can pay fifty per cent. duty and still command the American market, as many of them can, through the sheer excellence of their work, will find it worth while to send to Chicago. But there are not many industries in India which can be represented there with any other result than that of contributing to a mammoth show. Chicago Committees send their invitations to the ends of the world, because they want to make the show as big as they can. But when they have once seen what India has to send them they will not want to have anything more to do with it or with us, after seeing that their present declared policy is free trade within the Union and prohibition against the rest of the world, the expectation of building up a trade for India with the United States as a result of representation at Chicago would be chimerical. We hope, therefore, that Anglo-Indian officials, in London or elsewhere, will find something better to do than to join a useless and meaningless committee like that referred to in Reuter's telegram to-day.

WE referred in detail yesterday to the career of Mr. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C. I. E., the news of whose death came as a painful surprise to his many friends, both European and Native, throughout the Presidency. [illegible] the other eminent Brahmin administrator who predeceased him by a few days, Mr. Gaorishankar Udeyshankar, he [illegible] for some years given up active work, but unlike the venerable Kathiawar statesman, he continued to the last to be [illegible] before the world, and being still on the brighter side of sixty there was reason to hope that he might in an unofficial way continue for some time to come to render useful service to the Presidency. For he was a man of marked ability, possessing the clear, quick intelligence of his race in an eminent degree, and his knowledge of the principles and details of administration was exceeded by few of the native officials of his time. His work at Kolhapur was invariably well spoken of, and he enjoyed the esteem of all the Political Officers who were associated with the South Mahratta Country in his time. During the years of his retirement his experience and knowledge was frequently availed of by the Bombay Government, who if he had lived would scarcely have thought their inquiries into such a subject as that of Land Indebtedness was complete without his evidence. The Mahratta Brahmins have lost in Mr. Barve a decidedly representative man, whose capacity, high character, and usefulness have made his death a real loss to Maharashtra.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor attended the Secretariat all day yesterday for the disposal of public business.

A MODEL farm is to be established in Goa at a place to be chosen by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

OUR Jubalpur correspondent writes:—The Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) late 90th Foot, in command of Colonel Meehane, from Lucknow, marched into Cantonments this morning, and were met by the bands of the Derbyshire and 1st B. N. I. The pipers are a novelty in the station. The headquarters of the Derbyshire Regiment in command of Colonel Maxwell leave here on the 10th instant by marches to Umballa. It is in contemplation to increase the cantonment extending north. This will meet with a great deal of opposition. Should the extension be sanctioned the four staff officers will be then in cantonments. The weather is delightful, 48° at night.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—There has recently been brought out a remedy which I, and many others, have found of great service in sea-sickness. It was the only specific sold at the Naval exhibition, and is retailed at the London "Army and Navy" Stores. "I don't know if it has reached India yet, and possibly what does ninety people good may fail to benefit ten others. The remedy is called "Kamatine" something to say to calm, I suppose, and Barclay and Co., wholesale chemists, 95, Farrington Street, London, make it. Automatic machines have been erected on the Folkestone and Boulogne boats, and you put a shilling in the slot, and get a box of lozenges. I am not acquainted with the prescription, but the latter idea I am responsible for. I daresay it may spread to India—"in time." In the form of a liquid it is still more efficacious, as ether, or some ingredient, to be omitted from the lozenges, as it evaporates.

COMMENTING on the Mandalay card scandal home paper thinks:—It is really high time Horse

ELEGRAMS.

UTER'S' TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

cation is expressed by the whole of the ..the betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of e and Avondale to an English Princess, and g a love match.

UCTION OF CONTINENTAL DUTIES ON INDIAN CEREALS.

new commercial treaties entered into by the l European States provide for a reduction of ties on Indian cereals.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Committee of the Chicago Exhibition are g prominent Anglo-Indian officials to join ian Committee of the Exhibition.

ORD CROSS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

d Cross, Secretary of State for India, speaking ley, said that justice was the great keystone British policy in India. He declared that r aggrandisement was not wished for, and that Government desired to maintain the closest ship with Native States.

arding the Ameer of Afghanistan it was only that he should rule his subjects properly, main a friend to England.

Cross expressed a hope that no pressure be exercised affecting the independence of and he also hoped the French would not ch on Siam.

THE TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

e official returns of the exports from Great in up to the end of November show a decrease 4,000,000 and an increase in imports of 000,000 as compared with the same period ear.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

is considered that the commercial treaties ed into by the Central European Powers will y strengthen the Triple Alliance. Servia is ed to shortly join the union and the adhesion ilard, Spain, Bulgaria, and Roumania is for.

INCE DAMRONG TO VISIT INDIA.

ROME, Dec. 7.

ce Damrong will start for Bombay this week, ll make a prolonged tour in India for the e of studying the Indian educational .

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

new German tariff admits the import of and archil, free of duty, and reduces the duty wheat to 150 pfennings and on maize to 40 nings per 100 kilos.

RENEWED GALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Renewed gales have set in along the British oasts.

HE CLERICAL POLICY OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Dec. 7.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted by a large rity a motion expressing confidence in the rnment in its clerical policy.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The Treasury has purchased 347,000 ounces of ilver at 95·25 to 95·37.

E UNVEILING OF LORD DUFFERIN'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

he ceremony of unveiling Lord Dufferin's tatue by the Viceroy, which took place to-day, was itnessed by one of the largest and most influen- al assemblies collected in Calcutta at any public nction for many years, as there could not have been than thirty-five thousand people on the ground. oops were present, and as the Viceroy disclosed statue the Band struck up the National hem. A guard-of-honor paid the due respect, d the cannons from the ramparts of fort fired the imperial salute. Before veiling the statue Lord Lansdowne made speech highly eulogistic of Lord Dufferin, he said, but for his diplomatic tact when roy of India might have disturbed the national peace of the world. Lord Lansdowne reviewed Lord Dufferin's career and spoke in warmest terms of the unbroken success which attended the career of Lord Dufferin.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

Mr. Jacob's case was continued at the Sessions ay, when the Advocate-General concluded speech. In opening the proceedings shortly noon, Abid, the Nizam's Chamberlain called to give evidence, and his exami- on was not concluded when the Court . Mr. Inverarity objected to any reference ade made to the Nizam's evidence, as he objected he Nizam's evidence which was taken on com- ion being put in at this trial, on grounds which would afterwards state. Mr. Inverarity main- ed that as the Nizam had admitted that r. Jacob's prosecution was a personal one, he Nizam not having attended to give vidence it was fatal to the prosecution. On is point the Judge agreed with Mr. Inverarity, held that the Nizam's evidence as taken on mission was not admissible in the High Court ions, although it might have been allowed in Magistrate's Court.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Poona to-day a long in the Deccan district. His Excellency is companied by General Gallwey, General Hogg, olonel Greig, Colonel Leach, and Captain Le allais, A.D.C. The departure was private.

THE POONA BOAT CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

The Poona Boat Club returns compliments which the Madras paid by sending a crew to represent Poona at the Madras regatta, which is to be held on the 19th instant. Lieutenants Tennant, Lyons, and Moore, Mr. Prior, and Dr. Moore constitute the crew, which leaves Poona on Sunday night next.

COLONEL RHODES.

Colonel Rhodes left Poona for Bombay to-day. He will proceed to the cavalry camp at Aligharh to witness the conclusion of the manœuvres. He will be the guest of Sir Frederick Roberts during his stay there for ten days.

IMPENDING RISING OF HUNZA AND NAGAR TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

It appears from the latest reports from Gilgit that the Hunza and Nagar tribesmen mean to fight in earnest as the road-making parties approach Chalt.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY'S MOVEMENTS

General Brackenbury leaves Apozai to-day arriving on the 13th at Loralai, and 16th at Harnai; from thence he travels by rail direct to Calcutta, which place he is fixed to reach on the 20th instant.

SURVEY FOR A TELEGRAPH LINE TO GILGIT.

Mr. Olpherts, the telegraph officer in charge of the party surveying for a line to Gilgit, has left Srinagar to examine the Zosojil Pass, which is believed to offer the best route to Astor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LONDON, Dec. .

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here fo Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. .

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Hongkong, left this for Bombay yesterday, at midnight.

Mail steamer Peshawur from China arrived.

Austro-Hungarian mail steamer Niobe from Bombay arrived.

Extra mail steamer Chusan from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 8th instant, at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay made their annual tour of inspection of the harbour yesterday, and had the pleasure of the company of a large number of guests. The steam-ship Rajapuri had been specially engaged for the purpose, and luncheon and refreshments were provided on board with a princely liberality, under the general superintendence of Mr. A. Smythe, the acting Secretary to the Trust. Among the guests who had accepted invitations, and those who were most likely to attend the cruise, were Brigadier-General Budgen, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Colonel Firebrace, Captain Hext, C.I.E., Colonel W. H. Wilson, Captain Bean, Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., Colonel Merewether, Colonel Riddell, General B. H. Pottinger, Messrs. A. Abercrombie, L. Aepplie, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Agornath Chuckerbutty, W. M. Bell, A. F. Beaufort, W. H. Bushby, J. Buchan, J. P. Baird, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., J. C. Bergendahl, C. T. Burke, J. W. Brown, Bomonjee Dhunjeebhoy, S. M. B. Centena, A. C. Clark, E. W. Campbell, J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., T. W. Cuffe, R. S. Campbell W. Crowder, H. Curwen, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. Caldecott, Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., Messrs. A. V. De Saone, J. R. Duxbury, J. Dickson, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Damodhardas Premjee, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Captain Durant, of the s. s. Knight Companion, Messrs. W. N. Fleming, F. Fachiri, D. H. Glade, W. Greaves, Lieut. Gray, R.N., of H. M. S. Pigeon, Messrs. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Hajee Abdul Husein, Z. A. Shirazee, G. Henricks, J. Hand, H. J. B. Hargrave, Captain Harrison, of the Clan Drummond, Messrs. Hajee Jackaria Hajee Ahmed, Hemraj Canjee, Captain Harvey, of the Mirzapore, Messrs. D. Jackson, G. K. Johnston, J. Janni, C. J. Kidd, K. N. Kabrajee, Kullliandas Keshavdas, R. C. Lees, T. D. Little, W. Lang, Lukhumsey Nappoo, Lukhmidas Bhimjee, Lilladhur Jairam Nurranjee, J. Moore, A. McLaggan, J. Marshall, Mahomed Kadri Bey, P. G. Messent, M. Macaulay, W. R. Macdonell, Madhavjee Dwarkadas, A. Murray, Narrondas Purshotumdas, Narrondas Ramjee Lukhmidas, Commander, Oelrichs, of the Schwalbe, Captain Porter, Mr. F. S. Punnett, Mon. Pernet, Messrs. A. Panton, F. Quanbrough, Runchordas Trihhowandas, I. M. Shields, A. F. Simpson, A. Smytha, S. D. Sassoon, S. E. Sassoon, Lieut. Rolleston, of the Marathon, Captain Spilsbury, Messrs. Trafford, Munjee Nathoobhoy, A. Simeon, W. W. Squire, J. Stiven, Captain Streeter, R. N., Captain Schmitz, Messrs. Shamjee Goverdhandas, M. C. Turner, W. Thacker, Tulsidas Keshavdas, Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, H. Wendon, C. O. Walker, J. Walter, &c.

The Trustees and their guests left the Apollo Bunder soon after mid-day, arriving off the Lightship at half-past 1 p.m. After an hour's halt, they started for Kennery Light-house, which was reached at 2-30 p.m., and where a halt was made till 3-45 p.m. The Sunk Rock was visited at 5 p.m., and leaving it half-an-hour later, the party returned to Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m.

THE BALLOON ASCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would allow me to suggest through the medium of your valuable paper that the poor orphan and other children of the institutions, who were granted a free admission on Saturday, the 5th instant, should be allowed a similar concession on Thursday at the Victoria Gardens Balloon Ascent.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 10. JEANNETTE.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence on the subject of vaccination which was, I think, first started by your English correspondents, compels me again to ask you for a little space for a few remarks on this important question of preventive medicine.

The publication of Mr. Tebb's letter on the alleged connection of leprosy and vaccination, based, as that letter was, on the paper read by Dr. Abraham before the International Congress of Hygiene last August, has given the opportunity to several local correspondents to express their views of the matter, although most of them, it is gratifying to note, are pro-vaccinationists. I will first confine myself to Mr. Tebb's letter, but before doing so it would be necessary to ascertain what Dr. Abraham had to say about the invaccination of leprosy. From the abstract of the paper published in the *Lancet*, and which, so far as I can see, is the only one which has yet reached this country, Dr. Abraham, so far from accepting the views of Sir E. Wilson, Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dr. Arning, and others, says that "the supposed instances brought forward were comparatively few," and "even the most suspicious cases . . . were open to the objection that there was nothing to show that the subjects had never been exposed to any other possible means of inoculation, or contagion, had never been in contact with lepers, or had never to do with food or anything else, which might have become contaminated by lepers; in short we could not be sure that having been born or having lived for some time in a leper land they had not been exposed to other pathogenic conditions of the disease." I will not trouble you with further extracts from Dr. Abraham's papers, although Mr. Tebb makes much of Dr. Abraham's admission as to the inoculability of leprosy, and of his advice to medical men to be "extremely cautious in the selection of their lymph, &c."

Before relating the facts elicited in the evidence of Mr. Tebb, which he claimed to have been supported by the opinions of certain eminent medical authorities, and which Dr. Abraham, I think, rightly characterized as having been twisted, it would be desirable to ascertain what the results of vaccination have been in countries in which leprosy was known to be greatly prevalent in the early part of this century. In Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, as well as in New Zealand, leprosy is shown to have very greatly diminished since vaccination was introduced, and has been vigorously carried on; in Sweden vaccination is compulsory. Mr. Tebb admitted these facts in reply to questions Nos. 10,049, 10,051, 10,052, 10,053, 10,060, and 10,086 and 88. Mr. Tebb tried to account for the diminution in Norway by stating that segregation was strictly enforced there, and instanced Bergen and Molde in support of his statement, but Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson told him point blank that that was not the case. Again, from Dr. Abraham's paper it would appear that in China, in which leprosy was common in parts where vaccination had been practised for 60 or 70 years, it was *more* common in districts where vaccination had been only recently introduced, and was practised to a limited extent. When asked to produce "facts proving that anything in the nature of leprosy arose immediately from the vaccination," while all the cases quoted occurred in those who had been exposed to the ordinary local influences, Mr. Tebb merely quoted Dr. H. Baker's opinion, that leprosy was innoculable. But he was immediately confronted with the opinion of another of his medical authorities, viz., Dr. Hoggan, which was at direct variance with Dr. Bakewell's; for Dr. Hoggan states that leprosy is *not* innoculable. Mr. Tebb meets this by saying that pure leprous matter, according to Dr. Hoggan, is not innoculable, but that mixed with vaccine virus it is so, and added, by way of explanation, that there was "extreme confusion in medical opinion on the subject." Further on at question 10,105, when asked whether he knew of any investigation having been made with a view to ascertain that the virus of vaccine contained the *bacillus lepræ*, he could not call to mind any case.

So much for the general view of the vexed question. When, however, Mr. Tebb begins to quote the testimony of his medical partisans, the question, as admitted by him, "is not so much what is said as who says it." On this basis, let us see who these eminent medical gentlemen are, and what warrant they have for their opinion; for, as Mr. Tebb had to admit more than once, it was only an opinion of the medical authorities that leprosy was invaccinated, and no facts could be brought forward in demonstration of it. A good deal was made of the innoculation of leprosy into the convict Keanu of Honolulu by Dr Arning, but when further examined Mr. Tebb pleaded ignorance about the fact that Keanu's brothers were leprous, although they had not been vaccinated that Keanu had been living among lepers, and that the result of the innoculation "was for a long time quite uncertain and even at the end it remained doubtful." Mr. Tebb, though challenged, could not bring forward a single case of vaccination sore having become leprous or showing anything peculiar as regards leprosy. (Questions 10040-41-42-43 and 44.) Mr. Tebb quotes the opinion of Dr. Bechtinger of Rio de Janeiro, that syphilitic lymph becomes leprous under certain conditions, but as a matter of fact Dr. Bechtinger says he *thinks* the leprosy might have been due to the introduction of syphilis. Granting for a moment that the initial cause of mischief was vaccination, whose indiscriminate dissemination in the West Indies all deplore, and to which all attribute the evil results, how is the fact to be accounted for that "about the time when leprosy disappeared from Europe, syphilis became more prevalent?" Dr. Hillis, according to Mr. Tebb, is another high authority on the subject, and gives a number of cases of leprosy following vaccination; but on further examination, Mr. Tebb admitted that Dr. Hillis is a strong advocate of the view that leprosy may be acquired through contact with leprous persons, such as arises from living in the same house, &c. Where then is the proof, absolute and incontrovertible, of Dr. Hillis' opinion, that leprosy is due to vaccination? Another of Mr. Tebb's medical authorities—Dr. Hoggan, a man without any *clinical* experience—while asserting that leprosy follows vaccination, yet denies that "leprosy can be inoculated *per se* into a healthy body!" "Is it likely," as Mr. Hutchinson then asked, "that a disease which can not be inoculated when all care is taken can yet be conveyed by accident?" And this is the authority quoted by Dr. Hillis! Then again, Dr. Castor, who strongly supports Professor Gairdener's opinion, (while Dr. Rake, of Trinidad, disputes it) about the invaccination of leprosy, yet denies that leprosy is contagious in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and denies "that contagion can take place *through* the blood, for this does not contain any of the *bacilli*;" but thinks that "contagion can only take place through sores in their secretion coming in contact with a broken surface." Even accepting Dr. Castor's theory, it is not conceivable how Mr. Tebb finds the *lepra bacilli* enter on the vaccinator's lancet, when he admits that he knows of no case in which a vaccination sore has become leprous. Mr. Tebb also called into requisition the adverse opinion of Dr. Bakewell as given before the Parliamentary Committee of 1871 to the effect that leprosy was inoculable, but when pressed for facts in "demonstration" of that opinion they were not forthcoming. In the same way, in quoting from the pamphlet of Dr. A. M. Brown, Mr. Tebb almost insinuated that the Royal College of Physicians had deliberately pronounced upon the non-contagiousness of leprosy, when the fact was that that was the opinion of the Committee, and even then it was not the Royal College of Physicians as a body which subscribed to that opinion. Once more, while Mr. Tebb quotes Dr. Hansen's opinion as to the inoculability of leprosy, the latter's own words are:—"In answer to your enquiry . . . I am obliged to state I do not know, but I think leprosy to be inoculable. I moreover think that leprosy in most cases is transferred by inoculation; whether there be any danger of transferring the disease by vaccination I cannot say, &c." Dr. Hansen could not call to mind a single case of leprosy having followed vaccination in Norway, nor did Mr. Tebb, during his visit to that country, come across any. Granting that, as Dr. Hanson said, extreme care is taken in that country in the selection of lymph still it would be extremely doubtful if it would be possible for the vaccinators, even with all care, to avoid a leprous family in some parts of Norway. The natural inference must then be accepted that the inoculability, at least, through vaccination is problematical. It may be mentioned with respect to the increase of leprosy, which Mr. Tebb averred to have been fearful in the West Indies, that he could not bring forward any figures in support of his statement, which led Mr. Hutchinson to ask him whether he had not stated much too confidently that leprosy was on the increase; for an increase of applications for admission to an asylum does not mean necessarily an increase in the disease; nor can the statistics of thirty years back be regarded as very trustworthy.

Lastly, Mr. Tebb, when confronted with the "food" theory, to which of course he would not willingly subscribe, was fairly cornered, as will be seen from the following:—"Question 10,047. Would not that (food) theory cover all the facts which you have quoted. Those who have become leprous, as was supposed from vaccination, were all people living in districts, where leprosy was prevalent, and thus if leprosy be due to food, they all might have got it through food and not through vaccination? There is an much difference of opinion amongst the profession upon the question of its being induced by particular kinds of food, as there is upon any other point. Question 10048. That I am aware of, but what I ask is whether the one theory would not quite as well cover the facts as the other? If the one explanation be true, there is no need to believe that it is even conveyed by vaccination if it be due to food—I am unable to answer that question." Mr. Tebb on one occasion himself admitted having heard of many theories in respect of the increase of leprosy in the West Indies, one of which was that it had been attributed to mosquitoes? When, therefore, so much uncertainty exists, and after the above *expose* of his evidence before the Royal Commission is it not too much for Mr. Tebb to tell your readers that he has conclusively proved that vaccination is the principal cause of the spread of leprosy? For, judging from the excerpts given above, and which anyone who has carefully read the minutes of evidence, could verify for himself certain glaring defects and inaccuracies present themselves to view in the array of evidence marshalled by Mr. Tebb. While Mr. Tebb commenced his tirade against vaccination on the ground that there was a general increase of leprosy in all parts of the world where vaccination was carried on, he was forced to modify his statement *very materially* when he admitted that the disease had diminished very considerably in certain countries, notorious as its *hot-bed* in years gone by, in spite of vaccination and in some countries of compulsory vaccination too. Again, when challenged to give figures to show the increase in the West Indies he failed to do so, merely alleging as a proof that the asylums were full. The value of such proof has been shown above. Then even amongst his medical friends, as has been shown above, there is hardly any unanimity of opinion, for while some say that the disease is inoculable, they also opine that it can be disseminated by contagion—others deny the contagion theory and stick only to the inoculation, and yet no instance was adduced of a vaccination sore having become leprous; and no case of such a result having followed or leprosy having supervened after vaccination was found to have occurred in Norway, for, in spite of every care, it would hardly be possible that a single instance of leprosy should not have caught the lynx-eyes of the President of the Anti-Vaccination League.

After having discussed at this length the value of Mr. Tebb's evidence, I fear you will hardly countenance my trespassing further on your valuable space for a few more remarks on the letters of the other correspondents, but the great importance of the subject is my only plea for thus asking your indulgence. And, firstly, with reference to Mr. Farn's evidence as stated by "J. H." Mr. Farn is the microscopist attached to the London Vaccine Institute, and his duty is confined to the microscopic examination of the lymph issued by the department; he has expressly stated in his evidence that he is neither a medical man, nor a bacteriologist, and that he has no practical knowledge of vaccination. Further on, it is in evidence that his only duty is to see that the lymph issued is clear, and that it does not contain blood, and that for this purpose he uses a microscope of ½ inch power, i.e., about 300 diameters. Now, anybody acquainted with even the rudiments of bacteriology will see, that with a ½ inch power it would be impossible to detect *bacteria, bacilli*, &c., and as Mr. Farn's duty is, as repeatedly said by him, limited only to seeing that the lymph passed by him is free from blood, and is clear, it is preposterous to put into his mouth words which he never uttered, nor could utter, as to the impossibility of discovering any germs of disease in lymph by microscopic examination. The fact that disease germs can be discovered through the microscope is patent enough, as the investigations of the most eminent microscopists and *savants* of the day amply show; but to say, that because Mr. Farn did not, or could not, with the apparatus at his service, discover any such germs and that, therefore, it is impossible to so discover them is, I think, too much.

Secondly, "J. H." refers to the writing of Sargeon-Major Pringle, in the London *Times*, wherein he states that "unless prompt and stringent measures are taken in Bombay leprous inoculation will become far more possible, and hence probable than it may appear at present." It is impossible to understand the meaning of this precious sentence, unless it be that Bombay is regarded as the centre of all Indian vaccination, or that vaccination as carried on here, is such as to encourage *ipso facto* the dissemination of leprosy. The first interpretation is very queer, not to say foolish, for every presidency and every district, as every one knows, has its own vaccination, and how "prompt and stringent measures" taken in Bombay would affect the results of vaccination in other parts of the Indian continent passes my understanding. With respect to the second, suffice it to say, that the strongest opponents of vaccination have heretofore attributed the spread of leprosy to "indiscriminate arm-to-arm vaccination," which means the use of humanized lymph. Now Dr. Pringle, whith his Indian experience might have known that humanized lymph is prohibited by the legislature in Bombay, and that bovine lymph has been in use here for twenty-two years. Further comment on the opinions of such writers is needless.

And now just one word with respect to the remark of another correspondent, "N. H.," who is of opinion that vaccination directly from the heifer is the best mode of vaccination, provided the heifer is "well-examined veterinarily." It may be mentioned for "N.H.'s" satisfaction that all calves are "well examined by the available qualified veterinarians of the Municipality before admission into the depot.

Before concluding this letter will you kindly allow me to impress on your readers and the unbiassed public, the protective value of vaccination as evidenced by the number of marks on a person's arms. The value of vaccination is dependent both on its quality and quantity; the characteristic appearance of the resulting vesicles is of all much importance in respect of its prophylaxis as is their number. It may not be in the power of the general lay public to appreciate the former, and, indeed, it may happen that any result is considered sufficient, provided the operation has not utterly failed. But with respect to the latter, the same indifference need not exist, for statistics gathered from observations extending over a period of a quarter of a century, made at the London Small-Pox Hospital by such men as Marson and others, conclusively demonstrate the value of vaccination marks. The following table, culled from the *British Medical Journal* of the 17th October, 1891, gives this information which, it is to be hoped, may be useful:—

Cases of Small-pox classified according to the Vaccination Marks borne by each patient respectively.		No. of deaths per 100 in each class respectively.
1	Stated to have been vaccinated but having no mark	21½
2	Having one vaccine mark	7½
3	do. two do. marks.....	4½
4	do. three do. do.	1½
5	do. four do. do.	½
	Amongst the unvaccinated the death rate per 100 was	35

Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 7. S. V. K.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. E. SASSOON.

MR. J. E. SASSOON visited the Alexandra and E. D Sassoon Mills this morning at about 9-45, accompanied by Lady Sassoon, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mill Superintendent, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Sassoon's Private Secretary, and was presented with an address by the mill staff. The address was read over and presented by the manager of the mills.

After the address was read over, garlands of flowers and rose-gays were distributed. Mr. J. E. Sassoon gave a reply to the address, thanking the staff for the address and their zeal and attention to the interest of the firm.

At their departure three hearty cheers were given by the mill-hands and staff.

The text of the address is given below:—

"Dear and Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned employés of your Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, beg to present you with this address, expressing our great joy for your safe return amongst us after a period of six years—years that might have seemed short to you, but they seemed centuries to everyone of us. You have always carried our blessings wherever you were, and will continue to do so till the end of our lives. It is the ardent wish of your employés that India be your home, that we may always be honored with your presence. You will find a great many improvements in the mills since you left us, and your latest enterprise in the industry will add a further lustre to your honored name. The Jacob Sassoon Mill, which bears your worthy name, will, by the help of God, stand as prominent as your name does, namely, second to none in India. It is the earnest desire of the thousands of your employés that both your illustrious wife and you, with every member of your family, will be long spared in health and prosperity, and may the blessings of Providence be showered on you for doing so much good toward humanity."

THE scheme of opening the Colvalle Canal so as to communicate with the river Mandovi was received on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General to the province of Bardez. A committee has been appointed to find ways and means, the Government promising to supplement the fund by yearly contributions.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The agents in Bombay of Messrs. MacIvers' steamers have sent me a report of the lunch given on the arrival of the s.s. Ruthenia, in which they refer, in rather misleading terms, to the objects of the Cheap Passage Association. The speech runs thus:—"The owners had provided accommodation far superior to anything even the organisers of the cheap passage movement expected. He had often told these gentlemen that private enterprise would, in time, meet the demand. There was no chance of the rates being reduced under Rs. 400, &c."

Now, we like, above all, to give absolutely firsthand particulars. We beg to remind the speaker that, if he will kindly turn up his letters to us, he will see that he went on to quote, as an example of private enterprise coming to our aid, the case of the Lancashire being surveyed for an extension of her passenger accommodation. That vessel, and her sisters, have since been transferred to the Burmese trade, permanently. As for the new MacIver vessels, they headed the list in a prospectus issued by the owners on the 18th July last to meet the "demands of passengers" and shippers for a high class line of steamers between Glasgow, Liverpool, and the Australian Ports. (1) In fact the chief aim of the up-hill task we took up was to procure a good rate of speed, we have raised our humble voice against expensive decorations, and said the three requirements for Anglo-Indians were: 1 speed 2, speed, and 3 speed.

The Cunard Line, which the speaker I am replying to quoted as being founded by the father of the owners of the Ruthenia, is building boats to run at 25·33 miles per hour, so that the "enterprise is not so very marked." What we want is for owners to burn more coal, and not to look so much to cargo, in what they profess to call a passenger service. And, above all, to call at a suitable continental port. The gentleman who did us the honor to criticise our views from his own standpoint said fares would not be reduced below Rs. 400. I would much prefer an assurance from the owners that they would not be raised above that figure, as, since I first travelled by the line, the fares have been raised some 33 per cent. What we said all along is, we want a really co-operative shipping company, worked by a board composed of retired naval and military officers, merchants, and planters. All these classes are the support of shipping companies. If it be said that we would not be equal to such a business, I ask how is it that the dozens of different trades are combined (with commercial success in the "Stores"?) A £1 share in one Co-operative Society is worth £33. It was said above that we were to receive our wants "in time." We want it in our own time, not in that of succeeding generations. Already Major Boileau has left India, probably never to return. The young men of the present day, especially those in the Staff Corps, do not realise the significance and importance of this movement—no young man can, until experience does it up to 14 years. A Staff Corps Captain's pay is £250 per annum when on furlough. Take a pair of sparkling eyes, and then take a married man. We will suppose he prefers his wife to travel 1st class by "P. & O."—while he goes 2nd saloon himself. This costs £105 plus £65 for the two return tickets, and leaves him, after deducting family pension fund and income-tax, £50 for his 10½ months at home, and after a residence in India, I take it that this will not cover the first cost of their milliners' and tailors' bills. They have to house, feed, and amuse themselves out of their savings, and these lose £30 per £100 in remitting it home. However, it is no good trying to put an old head on young shoulders. I read the able letter, signed "Queens' Commission" as to 2nd class P. & O. No doubt it would be quite practicable to paint out one's name on one's boxes, but one's identity cannot be kept a secret on a ship, unless one changes one's name entirely. This would give a loophole for a subordinate to be purposely insulting (I am only taking the extreme case written of) his superior officer, and to escape all consequences, as he would not be supposed to recognise Colonel Jones in the Mr. J. of that ilk, down on the way-bill. Of course, it is not quite correct for a Commissioned Officer to dine, smoke, and play cards in the company of N.-C. O.s, privates, and blue-jackets, but the analogy I read of an officer dining at a sergeant's mess is quite besides the question, and a distinction is usually made as to sleeping accommodation.

One drawback is that, if we patronise the P. and O. second saloon in large numbers, and belaud it extravagantly in the Press, we will find that a Radical Government may order all officers, and their wives, below the rank of Colonel, say, to be given second class warrants only, especially now that the trooping is to be carried out by private contract, and the same course may be adopted as to railway warrants. As long as the present s.s. "ring" continues, we will not make much head-way. Major Boileau and others better qualified than us, have tried all the existing lines. One and all, including Messrs. MacIver, have declined to compete, as to speed and rates, with the P. and O., which occupies the position of a veritable old man of the sea. However, we see no reason to throw up the sponge, and in our Cheap Passage Association—cheap to all except those who are trying to work it—we possess a lever to act on companies in keeping them up to the mark, and to procure for India better times and faster mail contracts.—Yours, &c.,

K. M. F.

MUSIC IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months back I had occasion in writing to the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, London, to inquire with regard to certain innovations that were creeping into our places of worship, and the following is his reply, which I trust you will oblige by inserting in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID SOLOMON,
Trustee of the Synagogue.

No. 5934.

"Office of the Chief Rabbi, 22, Finsbury Square, London, November 11th, 5652.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th ult. and hasten to reply. I am surprised to learn that it has been customary among you to play musical instruments in your Synagogue and in your homes on Sabbath and festivals. This is certainly contrary to our law. It is true that in certain reform congregations the playing of an organ has been introduced on these sacred days. But those who are orthodox have deemed this an unlawful innovation and have abstained from attending such places of worship. The sounding of the "Shofar" is quite a different matter, as this is expressly commanded in Holy Writ. In stating that it is not lawful to play a musical instrument on the Sabbath, I have to observe that there is no difference whether the player be a male or female. I need hardly assure you that I shall always be pleased to answer your religious questions and with best wishes for the welfare of your community.—Yours, &c.,

H. ADLER."

THE JADOWJI PRESS COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Monday afternoon at its registered office, Hooli Chuckla, Fort, Mr. Lilladhur Shamji Jadowji presiding.

The following directors' report was laid before the shareholders:—Before this year your press was working jointly with the Mofussil Company, and our share was 40 docras, but this year they offered less than 40 docras, so your directors thought it better to work independently, so a keen competition went on between us, and the pressing charges were reduced, so we both suffered loss. Your directors are sorry to inform you that we suffered a loss of Rs. 5,404-3-8. Out of this loss we have deducted the last year's balance of Rs. 1,681-5-3, leaving a real loss of Rs. 3,722-14-5. Our press pressed during this season 9,322 bales, and our press and building in Wardha were insured for Rs. 72,000, and they are all in good order. By this time good reports have been received of the cotton crop, so your directors hope to obtain a good result.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, electing Mr. Damodhur Soonderdas a director in place of Mr. Vussonji Nundji, resigned, and appointing Mr. Pallonjee Framjee an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75. The customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE Grand Duke Vladimir, under the guidance of a police detective, is, says a Paris correspondent, going round the slums of Paris, the halls at which mirth is often fast and furious, and the *café chantants* at which gross sensuality is gilted with wit and cleverness. He has been to the Moulin Rouge, where La Goulon and Grille d'Egout perform their wild dances, to hear Bruant at the old Chat Noir, and to the new tavern of the same name where Jouay sings his chansons, and Les Ombres Chinoises of Caran d'Ache are one of the attractions. The Grand Duke made during his present halt in Paris a call on Epinay the sculptor, whose daughter is doing a portrait of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg in red and brown crayons.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Bombay Cathedral High Schools took place at the Town Hall last evening. There was a large attendance of children and ladies and gentlemen interested in the schools. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. Lee Warner, C. S., and amongst those present were:—Mrs. Budgen, Miss Jervoise, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley; Mr. H. A Acworth, C. S., and Mrs. Acworth, the Rev. W. E. Scott, Acting Archdeacon, Colonel Moberly, Professor R. G. Oxenham, Colonel Forgett, the Rev. Yorke-Browne, Major Roughton, Mr. R. B. Nixon, the Rev. F. A Hill, the Rev. C. Gilder, Mr. Maut, Mrs. H. J. P. Thompson, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas-Bennett, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, &c., &c. The proceedings opened by the singing of a pretty glee tunefully and correctly rendered by the boys and girls, which was followed by the infants giving a bell song, accompanied with exercises and sleigh-bells which had a charming effect. The children sang excellently, and all their movements were graceful and precise gaining them hearty applause. The report which was then read by the Rev. F. M. Hill, will be published to-morrow.

Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said the report was one which must be gratifying to all of them, and doubly gratifying to the governing body, and the gentleman who had read it to whose exertions so much of their success was due. Looking round amongst the boys and girls it seemed to him that there was a horrible apprehension on their faces lest the Municipal Commissioner should make a long speech. That apprehension he might tell them was groundless as he had far to many speeches to make and listen to in what he would mystically term "Another place," not to have sufficient sympathy with them and spare them the infliction of a big speech. In the report he found a certain financial statement, which expressed a hope of obtaining twenty thousand rupees from Government. He might tell them, however, that he had not found Government an easy body to obtain money from, quite the contrary; but he sincerely trusted that that amount would be obtained, and he might add that he wished he could see some prospect of the Municipality being as fortunate. (Laughter and Applause.) The report was so full of praise—he should not say praise—but such a complete record of success, that he found some difficulty in criticising it. Mr Acworth, after drawing attention to the increase in the number of boys attending the school, complimented them on their success at cricket and other sport, and remarked with regard to their Cadet Corps, that whilst feeling some diffidence in speaking of the matter, being one of Colonel Bayley's offices, few people knew better than he did how fully the kindly reference to Colonel Bayley was deserved. (Applause.) He deserved not only well of the Cadet Corps, and the Rifle Volunteers, but of every Volunteer Corps in that city, and so long as he was in Bombay they might reckon upon his vigorous support. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Acworth dealt with the report, and especially with two points in it, which he heard with surprise and regret. The first had reference to the Marathi class and the second to the class which ought to exist, but did not, for teaching short-hand. He believed a considerable number of the boys present that evening would spend the greater part of their lives in this country. Did not they think it would be to their own interests to be in close sympathy with the people amongst whom they lived? How, he asked, could that be unless they understood their language. Were they content to go through life ignorant of one of the most noble of the vernaculars of Western India, and be content to communicate with the natives in a manner which any intelligent globe-trotter—if any globe-trotter could be called intelligent—(laughter) would be able to learn in the course of six months? Was that to be the limit of their ambition as to the Indian vernaculars? He felt convinced it was not, and he hoped that next year the fact would be on record that the Boys' School in particular had shown great interest in that branch of learning which was open to them without any extra fee. As to short-hand, Mr. Acworth remarked that that was a more practical matter. He strongly urged the boys to give attention to it, as a man who understood that art, provided he was of equal integrity and intelligence, stood twice the chance of obtaining employment of a person ignorant of it. Only the other day an instance of that fact had occurred in his own office. The report of the girls was so good that he could say little of them but what was in their favour

of no penal offence under the Indian Penal Code, I entrench myself behind Milton: "For let the words of a country be in part unhandsome and offensive in themselves, in part debased by wear, and wrongly uttered, and what do they declare, but by no light indication, that the inhabitants of that country are an indolent, idle yawning race, with minds prepared for servility?" I know that India under the Queen-Empress is a free and progressive country, and I earnestly desire to see it have a greater care and liking for its own languages; and the progress of India in moral and material directions reflected in the growth and improvement of the vernaculars. But it is altogether foreign to my humble views to impose the vernaculars on pupils like those here assembled, whose mother-tongues are not those vernaculars, and I trust that your opposition to a new and unnecessary burden will not diminish, and yet that it will not prevent the recognition of the vernaculars by the University. I have ventured on these remarks in no controversial spirit, but merely in order that you may not regard me as injuring your special interests, when I seek in a very humble way to serve the interests of the vernaculars. If we are to put new ideas into the people of India it stands to reason that those ideas must be carried home to them in an enlarged and improved channel of their own vernacular, and thus the education, if I may use the phrase, of the vernacular is an essential part of the education of India. But there seems to me no sense or logic in imposing on the European section of Indian society a vernacular, merely because you want the Maratha boy to express in Marathi his new thought, or the Sindhi to express them accurately in Sindhi. Your report, gentlemen, and the speech of Mr. Acworth and of Colonel Forjett have touched upon the very points, which I am sure, must interest all who have to-day responded to your invitation. The example set by Colonel Bayley is one which parents ought to let more of us follow. Such action the parents and guardians of the children ought to allow their fellow-countrymen to take for it not only promotes kindly feeling between the rising and the risen generation, but it links together by the tie of interest and sympathy the sections of the European community. Some part of the pleasure of pleasing children might, I think, be conceded to us. In this vast city, with its distant quarters, its relaxing climate, and our heavy duties, we forget too often the existence of this and other schools for our race, and the special demand which the education of the next generation has on us. I think it would be a graceful act if our Gymkhana could see its way to organising annual athletic sports for all the European shcools in Bombay. The example would induce the Hindu and Parsee Gymkhana to do likewise for the children of their several communities, and we might then have some really good interschool exhibitions of physical and athletic exercises. If the idea commends itself to others, and especially to the parents of our young friends, I shall be very glad if I can assist. As to the falling off in shorthand, I agree with much that Mr. Ackworth has said; but I think that you can only wait on the demand. In the last year I have selected two clerks for my own office in consequence of their knowledge of short hand, but I must admit that they have had very little need to use the attainment. But should the demand increase, and you have heard from Mr. Acworth that there is such a demand in the municipal office, then I say show yourselves to be what you have always been—the best of all schools, and come forward and supply that demand. It is most gratifying to see the prominence which you give to religious instruction. There is a class of writers, who of late have told us that morality can be sufficiently learnt from our literature, and can in fact teach itself. It can be acquired, they say, by contact with our pure English writers. But ask the authors of the best of our books, your Wordsworth, your Ruskin, or your Clarlyle, whether they were left to pick up their morality from other books. The morality which we Cristians wish to practice, and which Christianity alone presented to modern civiliation, we owe to our religion, and it is well that in this non-Christian country, the schools which we support should boldly place religious instruction in the proper position as one of their chief lessons. I must, however, turn from this fertile subject to give that advice to our younger friends which is always expected on these occasons, and which from the face at least of one boy, I am sure "he will not be happy till he gets it.' I cannot say that I have myself owed very much to advice. I remember here in Bombay, some years ago, asking an eminent civilian who was leaving the country for good, what parting advice he could give me. He replied at once "Well Lee Warner, when I went to Rajputana I made up my mind that the country wanted water, and I did not rest until I had found an excellent site for a tank, and got the Maharaja to have it excavated, and seen it filled with water. But it all ran out in a month. There was a hole in the bottom. My experience is that there generally is a hole in the bottom of most proposals for reform." You will agree that there was not much to encourage an ardent spirit in that advice. I hope I shall succeed better. I would then venture to remind you English boys that two lessons, which you are learning at school, are the lessons which we have to practise till we pass away from this scene—obedience and work. Englishmen prefer the word freedom to obedience, so I take leave to quote a passage from Ruskin which wil present my meaning in better terms than I could offer myself. "From the ministering of the archangel to the labour of the insect, from the poising of the planets, to the gravitation of a single grain of dust, the glory and power of all creatures and all 'creation rests in obedience." You are the sons and daughters of Englishmen who rejoice in the name of liberty, and you have inherited free institutions, free traditions and a glorious literature of freedom: If you wish to be free cling to obedience the principle to which purity and order owes its stability, life its happiness, faith its acceptance, and the universe its continuance. You will rule nature by obeying its laws. Some of you will go into the telegraph department and will use the electric current as your messenger or postman. Disobey its laws and you will be struck dead. On all sides of you in this country, you will bear the cry of fleeting fashion or fickle popularity asking you to join them. You will perceive your native brethren, men of the same flesh and blood as myself, surrendering their individuality of judgment to caste and to caste rules. With them the caste must be right and the individual it he approves the caste must be wrong. Thank God, you are born free Englishmen, and if you value your freedom obey the still small voice of duty within you, and as your ancestors have done, prefer to be in the right with two or three to joining yourself as a slave to a public opinion which you cannot honestly share. And work is your second lesson. The message of Carlyle to his age, so Lekie tells us, in one of the last reviews, was: "All true work is religion and the essence of all religion is—know thy work and do it." Yes, do it not as eye service, but to the Lord as religion. Your tasks in life will be different, one may have to work with his head, another with his hand. But the glory and honour of the typical English workman is that to all his work he applies heart, hand, and head. Let no disappointment deter you if you want to be true to English traditions; and as you will constantly have to work with the natives of the country, bear in mind that no man can make the most of himself or others, unless he see the best in them and makes the most of that best. If then you boys and girls will take the advice, to obey your better selves, and to work with heart, head, and hand, I am confident that each one of you will leave some nook of this vast county happier and more fruitful for your sojourn in it; and that such may be your fate is the sincere desire of all of us who have assembled here this evening to wish you God speed and success in your several careers.

A vote of thanks having been accorded the chairman and Mrs. Budgon, "God save the Queen" was sang by the scholars, and the proceedings terminated.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 28th November, 1891:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 21,35,236-7-5			
Public Deposits at Branches „ 23,81,710-7-10	45,16,946	15	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,61,70,681	10	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,50,175	10	5
Sundries	1,05,246	11	9
Total Rs.	3,76,73,051	2	7

Assets.			
Government Securities	60,56,462	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	64,81,392	12	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	19,37,443	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased	54,40,657	1	0
Balances with other Banks	3,00,956	13	1
Bullion	16,830	4	8
Dead stock	3,01,539	4	0
Stamps	11,019	9	10
Sundries	23,211	15	2
	2,37,83,121	3	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,38,07,926	14	11
Rs.	3,76,73,051	2	7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COMPARISONS are generally considered odious, observes a London correspondent, but the temptation to compare the efforts of the German and English exploiters of East Africa just now is irresistible. Both nations started level—at scratch—so to speak, and while our Colony is progressing apace it is now abundantly obvious that the German method, on its present lines, must end in dismal failure. Major Von Wissmann, and those associated with him in the development of German East Africa, started with the firm belief that their overbearing military tactics were more likely to bring the natives into subjection than our mild administrative system. The Arab, however, like the proverbial worn, will turn, and the almost total annihilation of the formidable German force sent into the interior lately, has come as a sobering lesson to the Colonial authorities at Berlin.

MISS M. E. COLLETT, M.A., in the course of an address delivered at the Women's Conference, stated that Lewisham contains 325 single women to 100 married men; Hampstead comes second with 366, and Kensington is worst of all with 378. It is facetiously remarked "that there are enough women to go round four times to every married man, and leave seventy-eight over to serve as maiden aunts in every one hundred families." The decision in the Clitheroe case, which caused a complete revolution of the previously accepted responsibilities of married life, a correspondent thinks, has gone a long way to prevent marriages—and no wonder. This is the result of the emancipation of women from marital authority. If they wish ever again to fulfil the old world idea of their mission on this earth, the sooner they agitate for the enforcement of polygamy the better.

ONE of the sights on Fridays at the Saint-Lazare terminus in Paris, says a correspondent, is the crowding in there of German and Italian emigrants bound for New York. The Italians are chiefly agricultural families. They come in picturesque rags, each looking as if he were standing for his portrait. The women, when young, have the charm which white teeth, a bronzed yet ruddy and soft complexion, fine features, finer eyes, and rich heads of hair give. They seem light-hearted creatures and to know nothing about sea sickness or of the fearfully cold American winter. Each family has a sum of money to show. On landing they are not, therefore, the poorest of the poor. The Germans are from Baden or Alsace-Lorraine, and come *via* Bale and Delle. Both they and the Italians have tuneful voices when they sing, but their tones in speaking strike the unaccustomed ear as rude and unmusical, but in different ways.

THE other day a regular thieves' den was discovered in a cave on the Ruinenberg, near Sanssouci, Berlin. The cave was dug in the ground, lined with boards, and covered with turf. It could hold about four persons, and was furnished with a table and benches, a petroleum cooking stove, a lamp, and on the table were the remains of food. It is remarkable how it could remain undiscovered so long, as the hill is much frequented. Lately people had been often attacked and robbed after dark in the neighbourhood, and it is now believed the highwaymen were the inhabitants of the cave.

A SON of Marshal Bazaine having decided to call himself Beauclair, the family of that name, a Paris correspondent learns, are bringing an action against him for usurping it. They are determined to keep the name for themselves, and never to let it be used by a Bazaine.

AN official Russian paper in Asia Minor shows that men not unfrequently reach the age of a hundred years in that part, and cites the case of a certain Mustafa Raba, who was still in receipt of a life pension on his 152nd birthday. This man, it is said, has a grandchild who is already ninety years old. In countries where Government pension lists are not regularly revised, the age of the reputed pension receivers is apt to be wonderfully prolonged. Strict inquiry usually discloses that a younger generation is in receipt of the money, while the age of the orginal receiver is reckoned as if he still lived.

AN Italian magazine publishes six letters written by Pio Nono to Cardinal Poledori. They are interesting as having been written when Pio Nono was only Bishop of Imola, defending himself from the accusation of being a Liberal. Two others relate to Mastai's nomination as Nuncio to Paris, which he did not accept for reasons expressed in these letters. "The first," wrote Pio Nono, "is the question of the language, which I speak badly and write worse. The second is a weakness of memory, which sometimes fails me even on interesting occasions. The third is the fear of finding myself in contact with a clergy respectable both as to virtue and doctrine, among whom I doubt whether I could uphold my high office with sufficient dignity." The letters are very spontaneous and vivacious.

A DECISION has been come to by the Town Council of Paris that it is responsible within a reasonable degree for the lives of workmen in its employment. It accordingly granted yesterday life pensions to the amount of £20 a year, to the widows of two scavengers who were drowned in a sewer in Paris in consequence of a signal not being soon enough given for them to leave the sewer when a sudden heavy shower fell.

ACCORDING to Mr. Vickerman, of Huddersfield, a recognised authority on this subject, the old worsted coating has had its day; and he prophecies that the black dress coating for the future will be woven from a combination of worsted and wool. Addressing what may be called an audience of experts at a gathering under the auspices of the Yorkshire College Textile Society, Mr. Vickerman declared his belief that a black coating for evening dress purposes would yet be produced by combining woollen and worsted, which would outvie anything yet seen. It would be light in weight, mellow, warm, and durable, with the face undertoned by a fine, neat, fancy pattern, when preferred. A combination of the kind is, in Mr. Vickerman's opinion, capable of an all-round application.

AMONG the anecdotes now being told in Paris about M. de Giers, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* quotes the following, in illustration of the Minister's almost Oriental way of conveying strong truths to his Imperial master. One day, expecting the Czar at his office, he placed between the busts of two Ministers, whom he knew to be corrupt, a beautifully carved crucifix which he had bought in Bavaria. This work of art catching the Imperial visitor's eye, he asked: "Why is it that you place the two busts on a line with our Lord, if you think them such a pair of wretches?" "That is the very reason," quoth M. de Giers: "Christ, crucified, hung between two thieves?"

The following official circular was issued a few days ago from the Chancellerie of Gendarmerie at Warsaw, to the subordinate officers of that department:—"The Chief of Gendarmerie of the Government of the Vistula is informed, from trustworthy sources, that in the railway stations and buffets, and more especially in those of the Warsaw-Vienna line, the officials, porters, buffetiers, &c., are in the habit of using the Polish language almost exclusively in their intercourse with the passengers and public generally, and even address military and civil officers in that tongue. Railway servants are hereby warned that they are strictly forbidden to use the Polish language under any circumstances whatever, not even amongst themselves. Any future transgression of this order will be punished by law, and for similar offences on the part of buffetiers, these persons shall forfeit their licences and be expelled the depots." It is unnecessary to comment on the inconveniences this order inflicts on Polish passengers (Russian and Austrian Poles), who are ignorant of the Russian language. Many of the buffetiers speak nothing but Polish, and these must now either cater for their customers through the medium of pantomimic dumb-show or surrender their refreshment bars to those who can satisfy the linguistic requirements of the Chief of Gendarmerie.

THE UNREADINESS OF ENGLAND.

THE *Times* publishes a series of letters from three correspondents dealing with the above subject. Most capable of these is an anonymous writer "Vetus" whose observations our contemporary thus recapitulates and comments upon:—

To-day (Nov. 19) we publish the third of a series of letters on "The Administration of the War "Office," by "Vetus," and the second of another series on "Our Home Army," by Mr. Arnold-Forster. These two series are the complements of one another, and present the same subject from different standpoints. The first accepts the broad admitted facts concerning the costliness and inefficiency of the British Army, and forcibly exposes the radical defects of organization which place our military system in glaring contrast with that of every European nation that maintains an army at all. The second begins with actual defects, deals with them in detail, and, by a cumulative process, constructs an indictment which bids fair to be tremendous against the system under which such bungling becomes possible. The first, by a masterly analysis, shows us causes in operation which are fully adequate to produce and explain the most startling results; the second shows us with equal plainness results individually disgraceful, and forming collectively a crushing practical condemnation of the entire system already deductively proved rotten. We would earnestly entreat serious men everywhere to give their most serious attention to this double demonstration of the alarming and dangerous condition of the British Army. For that army this country pays in round numbers the enormous sum of twenty millions sterling. We shall not attempt any comparison with the cost of other armies, because such a comparison, in order to be worth anything, must take account of many important differences in the conditions obtaining here and abroad. But it will scarcely be disputed that twenty millions sterling is a very large sum, even for a wealthy country like this, or that, when we spend it upon our home Army, we have a right to expect in return a defensive force unexceptionable in point of quality, however limited in quantity. Be it remembered that it is practically the home Army on which this huge sum is spent. India pays, and in the opinion of many pays heavily, for all the military services she gets from the War Office. The whole cost of the British Army in India falls upon the finances of India, so that in considering what we get for our money we must exclude thoughts of general Imperial defence. We pay our twenty millions for home defence, and for a certain share of the defence of the colonies. It is really well worth the while of the British public to take an active, intelligent, and sustained interest in the disbursement of this immense sum. Either a second line of defence is wanted or it is not. If we can do without one we had far better devote the money to the reinforcement of the Navy, which probably could be made powerful enough by that means to enable us to sweep away the whole military establishment. If we must have an army, it surely ought to be one of the main and most constant preoccupations of the taxpayer to see that we have it in thorough efficiency. As things stand we spend twenty millions a year upon an assumed necessary and fail to procure it. Stranger still, a people which boasts of being practical tamely acquiesces year after year in the costly absence of its necessary defence.

Public apathy is due in part to a misapprehension which is undoubtedly founded upon some painful experience. It is generally assumed that any demand for army reform means in reality a demand for increased expenditure; and it must be confessed that a spasmodic and occasional demand, rising perhaps into actual panic, results in nothing but increased waste of public money. Mr. Arnold-Forster has tersely described the difference between the two defensive services by saying that the charge made some time ago against the Navy, and amply justified by the subsequent action of the Admiralty, was a charge of deficiency; while the charge now made against the Army is a charge of inefficiency. An occasional public interference is adequate to remedy mere deficiency, because there is nothing in question beyond the expansion or stimulation of an efficient organization. But an organization which is radically bad and inefficient cannot be reformed in a day. That business demands steady and continuing pressure, intelligently directed to the desired end. It is pressure of this kind which we earnestly desire to see the public apply. There is no demand for more money, nor do any of the reforms indicated by either of our correspondents involve the expenditure of an additional penny. On the contrary, it is absolutely certain that under a rational organization we should have a far better army for less money than we now pay, or an army at once better and larger for the same money. On the other hand, the public may be well assured that largely increased expenditure without any corresponding advantage will infallibly result sooner or later from its persistence in its present apathy. Sooner or later, a country unprepared for a struggle will find itself in circumstances of peril, and will frantically call for security at any price. That kind of interference in military affairs is quite inevitable at recurring intervals so long as things are habitually mismanaged in the present fashion. Every such interference leads directly to the inflation and extension of the inefficient system it finds in operation; but rational investigation in time of peace, followed by steady, intelligent pressure upon Government for the reform of the system itself, leads to economy as well as to efficiency, to reduction of the total cost as well as to better value for each pound expended. That is the kind of movement in which we invite the British public to join a movement to give reality to a defensive force which at present is an elaborate sham, to obtain value for an enormous sum now squandered by mismanagement, and to avert further demands upon its purse otherwise certain to be made at the first unlucky turn of fortune's wheel.

Another misapprehension which probably accounts for much public apathy is the notion, carefully fostered by military authorities, that army management is something far too difficult and recondite to be touched by civilians. Lord Randolph Churchill, who has a great natural faculty for seizing upon specious though superficial opinions, gave expression to this idea when he maintained that nothing can be done unless the supreme military authority is a man of "military training, military experience, and military eminence." Since in this country the supreme authority must rest with a member of a Cabinet which is a committee of the House of Commons, the theory under discussion necessarily leads to the conclusion that until the House of Commons is abolished, this country cannot have an efficient army. Though not, perhaps, explicitly formulated, this despairing view of the situation is rather widely held. Happily it rests upon no firmer foundation than a confusion of thought. There is nothing whatever to hinder a civilian from organizing and managing an efficient army, and there are at any given moment a score of men in the City of London who could carry out the work with perfect ease. Probably it has never occurred to anybody to hold that the chairman of the London and North-Western Railway must be a trained, experienced and eminent engineer. Why not? The London and North-Western Railway is a vast engineering business, the end of which is transport, just as an army is a great military machine, the end of which is defence. Its chairman is not expected to know how to pack a piston lay a rail, test the tensile strength of an ingot of steel, work out the dimensions of a viaduct, judge the value of a lubricant, or calculate the terms of a self-supporting insurance scheme for his workmen. It is not his business to do all or any of these things, but it is his business so to organize the whole concern, that men are found who can do these things, that they fail to do them at their peril, and that their perfect co-operation works out a result satisfactory to the shareholders. It is exactly the same with an army. Appropriate workmen have to be found or trained for every department, but the finding, training, and organizing is a matter of business. Its head ought to have exactly the qualities required in the manager of any great manufacturing business, qualities which abound in this country everywhere but in the public service. Such a head would obviously organize the Army on business principles. He would select and promote men with reference to their fitness for the work in hand. He would make every one, from the highest to the lowest, feel himself responsible for the due discharge of his functions and liable to sharp punishment for failure. There is no mystery about the matter, which is found simple enough by other nations. We may put Germany aside as autocratically governed; but what is to be said of France, where, under advanced democratic institutions, M. de Freycinet, a civilian, has achieved results that excite the admiration of military critics? We have recently given full and minute accounts of the German and French Armies from which it is abundantly plain that, with an Emperor or without, under autocracy or democracy, the problems of military organization are essentially the same and are found soluble by nations certainly not our superiors in business faculty. The difference is that they bring their business faculty into play while we do not.

THE City of Hamburg Budget for the coming year will show a deficit of six million marks, or £300,000. It is intended to cover this deficit by an extraordinary tax (only on incomes above 10,000 marks) of 4½ per cent.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

DESPATCHES from Brazil state that the whole province of Rio Grande do Sul is in revolt, and that 30,000 men are in arms against the Dictator. Senhor Assis Brazil is the chief of the insurgent committee, and in a telegraphic communication addressed to Baron Lucena, Minister of Finance, he demands the resignation of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca. The Dictator's generals have arrived at Monte Video, but no troops or gunboats have reached there. Senhor Assis Brazil has invited the province of Santa Catharina to join the rebellion.

A despatch from Valparaiso, published by the *New York Herald*, says:—According to advices from Rio de Janeiro, the statement is made in official quarters that Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca heard from all the Governors of the States, announcing there adherence to the new form of Government. On the other hand, it is asserted on apparently trustworthy authority that the Dictator has imprisoned all the deputies from Rio Grande do Sul, except four who fled. It is also that declared Admiral Mandenkolk has joined the insurgents. Marshal da Fonseca despatched a gunboat and a torpedo boat to the mouth of the Rio Grande, but the insurgents successfully defended the passage.

The Uruguayan Government has prohibited the supply of coal to the insurgents, and intends to remain neutral. The entrance to the river is guarded by torpedoes, and troops and only foreign warships and merchantmen are allowed to pass. Baron Lucena, the president of Marshal da Fonseca's Council of Ministers, has proposed to the insurgents to state the cause of their grievances and under what conditions they will disperse their forces and put an end to the insurrection. Travellers who have reached Monte Video from Northern Brazil report that the northern States were on the verge of revolt, and that preparations were being made for an outbreak against the Dictator.

THE SCENE OF THE REVOLT AND ITS LEADERS.

A merchant who has just arrived in New York from Rio Grande, where he has been engaged many years, gives the following information about the country and the men whose names have been mentioned in telegrams from Brazil during the past few days:—

The province of Rio Grande is the most southern State of Brazil. It has now a population of 1,000,000 inhabitants, who are the most warlike of the Brazilian people. They are excellent horsemen. The National Guard of that province has always furnished almost all the cavalry possessed by Brazil in her wars against the Dictator Rosas and against Paraguay. The principal industry of the country is cattle-rearing. The climate is cool, healthy, and pleasant, and the soil is fertile, and produces wheat and all European fruits and vegetables. One-tenth of the population is of German descent, but the feeling among these people is patriotically Brazilian. Marshal Viscount de Pelotas, called also General Camart, commanded the fight in Paraguay against Dictator Lopez, who was killed at Aguidaban. He served under the orders of Count d'Eu Dom Pedro, who made him Viscount and gave him a pension. He was made Senator, and was once Minister of War. Under the Republic he became Governor of Rio Grande, but was compelled to resign and quarrelled bitterly with Da Fonseca. He tried then to form, with the Monarchists and different Republicans, a national party, which is responsible for the Rio Grande revolution. General Javares, Baron de Itaguy, General Astrogildo Costa, and Baron de Aesgua, who were commanders of the National Guard, were made honorary generals on account of their services in Paraguay. They are both influential and wealthy men. They belonged to the Monarchical Conservative party. General Javares accepted the Republic. Senhor Brazil is a man of talent, and has always been Republican. He resigned his post of Republican Senator for Rio Grande and Minister of the Republic in Buenos Ayres because he was against Da Fonseca. He declared to Parliament that he voted against Da Fonseca because Da Fonseca lacked the moral and intellectual capacities required in the chief of a civilized nation. Dr. Cassel Ribeiro, Dr. Oliveira Staquy, other members of the Junta, are two lawyers, the first being a Republican and the second a Liberal Monarchist. Senhor Baneto Leite, who was made commander of the town of Porto Alegre, is a Conservative Monarchist, and a retired general.

THE CAREER OF COUNT KALNOKY.

COUNT GUSTAV KALNOKY celebrated his tenth year of office as Austrian Foreign Minister on the 20th ult. Since Metternich no Austrian statesman has remained so long at the Chancellery on the Ballplatz.

The "Times" correspondent in Vienna sends an account of the Count's career. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is a bachelor, goes into society no more than is strictly necessary, and speaks in public but once or twice a year. When he succeeded Baron Haymerle, it was generally understood that he had commended himself to the Emperor's notice by the admirable style of his despatches. He was summoned to Vienna from the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and it was said that no such clear concise and interesting despatches as his had ever been sent to the Austrian Foreign Office. The qualities which characterise Count Kalnoky's writings have also marked his public speeches. Those who compare Count Kalnoky with his two predecessors say that Count Andrassy was a "grand seigneur" and a statesman, and Baron Haymerle a bureaucrat, while Count Kalnoky is essentially a diplomatist. He is, at any rate, a diplomatist of the first order. Formerly a cavalry officer, he left the army, very much to the disgust of his colonel, who had no idea that he had any stuff in him except that which could make an excellent soldier, and who lamented that so good a subaltern should throw away the prospects of a captaincy to run the hazards of the diplomatic service. But at that time Count Kalnoky had been quietly studying international law and foreign languages, and by sheer force of merit he made his way quickly in the service. Though he came of an ancient and noble family, his connections were neither rich nor influential enough to help him much, and the high position which he achieved in the prime of life was altogether of his own making.

Outwardly, Count Kalnoky has preserved some of the appearance of a cavalry officer, but one can best describe him by saying that he is an unobtrusive well-dressed gentleman, whose expression of countenance is rendered utterly undecipherable by the glitter of an irremovable eye-glass. A splendid linguist, Count Kalnoky speaks English and French as easily as German, and in society he dispenses the small coin of *causerie* as cheerfully and lavishly as the Mr. Pinto of "Lothair." He has always been highly esteemed by the Emperor, because he has shown the masterly capacity of sticking to his own business. He has never been an intriguer. He has never meddled with any department outside his own. He has had no cronies, no favourites, no rivals, and no enemies. Having often had to keep the peace in conclics between Austrian and Hungarian Cabinets, he has always done so in the true spirit of a peace-maker without bringing himself forward in any way, so that nobody could say of him that he leaned to one side more than to the other. He has had his troubles. His policy has been caballed against, misunderstood and sharply criticised, but he has known how to bear misrepresentation with an imperturbable stoicism. Among his subordinates in the Foreign Office, Count Kalnoky has no reputation for geniality, nor even for condescension, but he is respected as a chief who is uniformly just, forbearing, and indulgent. No arbitrary exercise of power and no act of harshness have ever been reported of him, but, on the contrary, he is known to have often displayed that form of wisdom which consists in passing over a transgression. A few years ago the Austrian Minister to a foreign State committed a blunder, which for some time seriously affected the relations of the Vienna Cabinet with that State. Returning home and discussing the matter with a friend, he frankly acknowledged his error, saying, "Yes, it was all my fault; but Count Kalnoky was too much of a gentleman to tell me so."

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 20 sovs. each, 10ft., with 1,000 sovs. added, for three-year-olds and upwards; a winner (selling races excepted) after the weights are declared, 5lbs.; twice, or once of 500 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance, 5 sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared to Messrs. Weatherby by a time to be named when the weights appear. Cup Course (one mile and six furlongs). 44 subs. Closed, October 13th, 1891.

The race was run on the 28th ult. with the following result:—

Mr. R. C. Vyner's br m Lily of Lumley, by Uncas or Thurio—Lady Lumley, 5 yrs..... 1
Mr. T. Jennings's ch f Catarina, by Poulet—Queen of Cyprus, 3 yrs..... 2
Mr. A. Taylor's ro f Madame D'Albany, by Buchanan—Lady Charlie, 4 yrs..... 3

(Winner trained by W. J. and R. Osborne, Middleham Yorks.)

Betting: One hundred to eleven against Lily of Lumley.

Won by a short head after an exciting finish. Thirteen ran.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A MILITARY correspondent, writing to the London *Times* on the subject of smokeless powder in attack, says:—In the absence of the smoke screen on both sides, the company officers not only find it easier to work together, but can control their men and judge the effect of their fire on the enemy to a far greater degree than was formerly possible. From their point of view this increased power of control more than compensates the attack for the increased facility of concealment smokeless power confers on the defence. It is true that the latter also profits by the same increased power of control; but they argue that, from the nature of things, the defence striving only to avoid being beaten, whereas the attack fights with the determination to win, the latter is in a position to make far better use of this new power than the former. Put in another form, it comes to this—the heavier and more accurate the fire whistling over a trench, the harder it is to make men raise their heads over it to take steady aim. Smokeless powder makes it easier for the attack to deliver such a fire; hence the difficulties of the defence will be increased. Further, in the absence of smoke, men stationary on the defence cannot escape the depressing influence of the dead and wounded lying around them, but the attack leaves all these evidences of the fight behind it. So again the advantage is on its side. Generally, it is held that the possibilities of concealment the new powder affords have been immensely overrated, and what I have personally seen during the past two years leads me to the same conclusion. If ordinary European short-service soldiers possessed the skill of the Red Indians as skirmishers, no doubt the advantage would be immense; but, as a fact, they do not, and neither in Germany nor in any other country have I ever experienced any difficulty in making out the enemy from the infantry fighting line.

The United States Navy Department has resumed at Indian Head the Armour-plate tests which were commenced a fortnight ago, with the main object of ascertaining, by experiment, how plates of American make compare with those of European manufacture. The plates tested on the present occasion were of high carbon nickel-rolled steel, made by the Carnegie Phipps Company, low carbon nickel-rolled steel, "Harveyised," made by the same company, and high carbon nickel-forged steel, "Harveyised," made by the Bethlehem Iron Company. Each plate was 10½ inches thick, 8 feet high, and 6 feet wide, with an oak backing. The plates were struck at each corner by a 100-lb. Holtzer steel shell, fired from a 40-calibre 6-inch gun. The Carnegie plates were then hit by a 250-lb. Carpenter steel shell, fired from an 8-inch gun, while the Bethlehem plate was struck in the centre by a 210-lb. Firminy steel shell from a gun of the same calibre. The resistance offered by all was regarded as very satisfactory. A member of the Ordnance Boards afterwards said that any one of the shots fired would have gone through the steel armour of any ship in the world, while its explosion would then have destroyed the vessel.

A correspondent in Russia writes:—"It may interest your readers to know that in the Russian Army there are obligatory races of two versts (about 2,333 yards) for officers of the cavalry, the Cossacks and the Horse Artillery. These races are ridden over obstacles, and are in addition to the trials in military equitation for which prizes are awarded by the Ministry of War. Broken chargers only are eligible to compete, their fitness being decided by the preliminary trials in equitation, in which regimental prizes of 260 brubels (about £40) are given. After the races the horses are again tried in the school to discover if they have been rendered in any degree unsteady by the unusually rapid motion. It is the practice in the Russian service to supply all mounted officers with at least one charger each. These chargers are excluded from the obligatory races, which are open only to horses, the private property of their owners. The officers of the Cavalry of the Guard ride on all occasions their own horses. A grand officers' meeting for races over hurdles, &c., takes place also in the camp of Krasno Selo, for which prizes of considerable value are presented by members of the imperial family, and for which officers of all mounted corps are permitted to enter on their own horses. Free conveyance by rail for man and horse, and entertainment, are provided at Krasno Selo. These races conduce greatly to the purchase of private horses by mounted officers, a measure not compulsory, but much desired by the authorities. There are still many cavalry officers who have no private horses."

Scarcely any event of our time—hardly even the loss of General Gordon—made a greater impression in this country than the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari in 1879 at Cabul, and the splendid heroism of Lieutenant Hamilton, V. C., who, when all his comrades were killed, charged the Afghan horde single-handed. Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., exhibited in the Royal Academy of the following year the model of a group which won universal admiration, and which showed Hamilton, sword in hand, firing his revolver over the body of a writhing Pathan. It has been proposed to produce this group in bronze and to set it up in the city of Dublin, and a most influential committee has been formed for the purpose. All that is needed is a little more money, and as the total cost is estimated at only £2,000 there ought to be no difficulty in getting it. Even "Parnellites" and "Patriots" might join hands in thus doing honour to the memory of a brilliant young Irishman who fell so heroically.

In reference to the promotion of Prince George of Wales, the *Armeeblatt* of Vienna draws attention to the increased esteem in which naval affairs are now held, as evidenced by the many members of ruling houses who have joined the service. Of foreign Princes attached to the navies of their respective countries, it names Archdukes Carl Stefan and Leopold, of Tuscany, Captains in the Austrian Navy; Prince Henry of Prussia, Captain in the German Navy; Prince Waldemar, a Dannish Midshipman; Prince George of Greece, Lieutenant in the Grecian Navy; Archduke Alexis, General-admiral and Chief of the Russian Navy; Archduke Constantine, General-Admiral and Admiral; Archduke George, a Russian Sub-Lieutenant; Prince Oscar of Sweden, Commander in the Swedish Navy; the Duke of Genoa, Admiral of the Italian Fleet; and Prince Louis of Savoy, a Midshipman. The Kings of Sweden and Greece were also naval officers as well as the late Emperor Maximilian Archduke Rudolf, and Archduke Frederick, son of the Archduke Carl.

The *Yacht*, in its last issue, remarks that Englishmen are always making most laudable efforts to spread among their countrymen the knowledge of naval affairs, one of their objects being to attract recruits to the Fleet. The Naval Exhibition, says our contemporary, had no other purpose, and now that the Exhibition is closed, it is the book which continues the work, in order that English youth may not grow cold in their regard for nautical things. The book referred to by the *Yacht* is "The Sea Service," which it finds so well adapted to attract attention to the Fleet—by reason of its bird's-eye view of the high deeds of our Navy and of our brilliant maritime discoveries, and its notes on naval architecture, artillery, customs, and so forth—that it says:—"We should like to see such publications grow in France; they would teach our co-citizens a number of things of which they have no idea, and would popularise maritime information among us, which would be excellent from every point of view."

From the statistical report on the Health of the Navy, just issued, it appears that the total force in the service afloat in the year 1890 was 53,350 officers and men, of whom 30,023 were between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 17,310 between twenty-five and thirty-five, 5,150 between thirty-five and forty-five, and 870 above forty-five years of age. The number of cases of illness and injury was 56,763, showing a very slight increase over the average of the last three years; but the fatalities, numbering 456, would have shown a considerable decrease but for the melancholy catastrophe to the *Serpent*, which occasioned the loss of 173 officers and men. On the whole, the return shows that the blue-jackets enjoy a healthy existence on board ship, notwithstanding the climatic changes to which they are subjected.

Building ships for the United States Navy does not appear to be altogether a profitable business. The Cramps flourish, but Mr. John Roach went under with the *Chicago* and *Atlanta*, and now Mr. Harrison Loring, who was building cruiser No. 11, has become a bankrupt. Some of the service papers on the other side are urging the lake and river ship-builders to go in for Navy contracts; but these repeated failures of their fellows are not encouraging, we should imagine. A fleet costs a lot of money, as we know over here, and experience has taught us that for good ships, good machinery, and good ordnance a long price must be paid. The United States Navy Department will be wise, therefore, if they want a good article, not to go into the cheapest market, else one of two things will happen,—they will not get what they want, or the Contractor will be sui.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,00
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 50
RESERVE FUND .....£ 10
The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. rupee at a cost of £116,625.
HEAD OFFICE: 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, RACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDAL
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on whic terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,00
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at of Interest which may be ascertained on applica
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Pri Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purc collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the da Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on th Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and required, the Bank will forward the First change to the payees free of charge. Remittan also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and same for safe custody realising Interest and Div when due.
JAS. BUCHAN
Mana

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATIO LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,22
REST ..... „ 20,00
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the unde tioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current acc daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Irelan the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMI CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Di collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effe A Baggage and Agency Department in London h added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents. West End Branch has been opened at 35

S, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

LUB WINES.

N AND Co., Bombay, are now sup- g 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs nest VINTAGE WINES from the fol- well-known Houses :—

E AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
ESINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
ISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
MERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
SON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
IER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
K AND Cc.	Rheims.
D Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RROY AND Co.	Rheims.
ART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
EL ET FILS.	Rheims.
GNY FRERES	Rheims.
AND SHADBOLT.	London.
IER FRERES	Cognac.
IEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
OCK AND Co.	Madeira.
RT, GOLDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
ALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
DHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
OBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
RNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
OONE	Gibraltar.
REY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
GRANT	Rothes.
RMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
EW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
K BAILEY AND Co.	London.

ries and Presidents of Clubs and Military an now obtain Wines from the above well- irms, without the inconvenience and expense ting direct.

DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

URSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist,

olored woollen cloth.
olored felt cloth.
white flannel.
olored checks.
white shirtings.
rbite jacconets.
grey shirtings.
int and at the risk of Josuf Hajee Gega.—
35—2lbs.—1 case trimmings.
unt of the concerned—
grey shirtings, No. 5000, 39 by 38 yards.
do. No. 1416, 36 by 38 ,,
s indigo ground Oxford 1.
ll consignment of silver jewellery consisting of s, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Buckles, Pins, &c., ch silverware and German silver Cutch work.

UCTION SALE OF TIMBER PLANKS, &c. &c.,

FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE Co. are instructed by Messrs. J. H. Latimer and Co. ll by Public Auction at Pearoo Mahomed Mill, near Mahalaxmee station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. on account and at the risk of Rehmanjee Jafferjee. lot or timber planks and bamboos for rafters and ding.

MENESSE & Co.

bay, December 9, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

HIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., rs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Rooms, by order of the Jadowji Raghowji Manu- ring Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Noordin ahim.

bales of yarn No. 20s. of 400lbs. each.
account and risk of Kalidas Lukhmichund.
bales of yarn No. 16s. of 300 lbs. each.
eposit of 25 p. c. cent. will be required at the time of

TION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED OPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY ROAD AND DEVI ROAD, GIRGAUM.

suant to the decree made in Suit No. 414 of 1887 ba Pootajee vs. Narayan Pootajee and others), dated pril, 1891, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the follow- ay and hour, sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, llowing landed properties :—

r No. 1, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tene- , dwellinghouses, chawls and sheds standing thereon, e on the east side of Breach Candy Road, outside the near the Kennedy Bridge of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, asuring 1,335 square yards, be the same little more, s, and bounded as follows: on or towards the west e said Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on or towards st or north-east by the cart of Gopinath Wassoodew, wards the north or north-west partly by the property wroje Manecksjee Setna, and partly by the cart of Par- at Ramchandra Asharam Saunsali, on or towards outh-east by the cart of Narayen Dinanath, and on wards the south by the property of Ramchandra Kes- e, and which said premises are situate in the registra- ib-district of Bombay, and are assessed by the Collec- f Land Revenue under Old Collector's No. 307, new ctor's No.——old Survey No. 608, and new Survey —— and by the Municipality under Ward No. —— Street No. ——and are in the occupation of the nts of the plaintiff.

LOT No. 2, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

ll that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, nents or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, and being on the west side of Gamdevi Road, con- ing by admeasurement 430 square yards or thereabouts, ounded as follows:- on or towards the east by the amdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by e of Ramchandra Bhewjee, on or towards the south ublic passage or gully, and on or towards the north e property of the late Pootajee Vittuljee, being Lot hereinafter described, and which said premises are d in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and ed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collec- old No.——Collector's new No.——old Survey No.— Survey No.—and by the Municipality under Ward Street No.—and which said premises are in the ession of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed and r nants.

LOT No. 3, on the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

ll that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages tene- nts, and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate on the st side of Gamdevi Road, in the registration sub-district Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or wards the east by the said Gamdevi Road aforesaid, on or wards the north-east by the temple and tank of Gamdevi the house of Bhopi, on or towards the north by the e of Srumboo Mahadeo, on or towards the west partly by the cart of Manecksjee Muncherjee Setna and partly by e house of Chimnabai, widow of Baboojee Raijee, and on towards the south by the property of the family of the id Pootajee Vittuljee, being Lot No. 2 before described, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiffs and defendants abovenamed.

r further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the r Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c., also the property of an officer, wearing apparel, uniform dress, sword belts, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

Second-hand strong aglass frontad miniature Brougham very good order.
do light Victoria or the removable coach-box.
do mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
Strong Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 8 years old, quiet to and drive.
Chestnut Arab pony, quiet in sadle and harness.

CTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Coals, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wares Bunder. On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above- entioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, coals, &c., also bout 630 maunds coals consigned to Manecklal under allander Invoice No. 2.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Nowrojee Nowrojee Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. ill, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by blic Auction at the Albert Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, posite Mr. Sassoon's bungalow, the very valuable and ndsome blackwood elaborately open-carved household rniture (suitable for presentation at Home), 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and eight hanging lamps and lamps by Tucker and Sons, large e pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet rpets, very handsome table ornaments, first-rate pictures gilt frame, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 9, 1891.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES AND OIL MILL AND GINNING FACTORY ERECTED THEREON, SITUATE AT AKOLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, in one lot, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1891, at 4-30 p.m. the following property by order of Ardeshir Bejanjee, Esquire, Liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Firstly.—All the right, title and interest of the said Company now in Voluntary Liquidation in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,787 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by the property of Chanda, woman, and partly by a vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens and on the west by vacant land, and which said piece of land was demised by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 27th day of September, 1888, and expressed to be made between Dinshaw Bymanjee, C.I.E. of the one part and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

Secondly—One double Flue boiler of 30 Horse-power, one Engine of 25 horse-power, 28 Platt Brothers' gins, 25 oil mills of Drewitt's patent, one screw cutting lathe, one steam chest, one water heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English cleaning machine, one English seed crushing machine, two English litharge, crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw jack, one English drilling machine, one forty weighing machine, furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam pipes, steam pumps, plants, implements, and mechanical tools, stores, coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described as well as the goodwill and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia & Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Liquidator, No. 12, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their Office in Forbes & Meadows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 9, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of valuable landed property on the Kalbadevie Road, outside the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Pestonjee Cowasjee and Manockjee Merwanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kawasjee Byramjee Inspector in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of September, 1888, and subject to a charge of Rs. 17,000, and interest due at foot of the first mortgage of the premises executed by the said Kawasjee Byramjee Inspector, Chalk Ahmed Bin Moonshi Mahomed Ebrahim Magba, on the 15th day of September, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazandari ground, of which Nanabhoy Bhikajee Mistry is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of the Kalbadevie Road outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 1792, and bearing Street No. 26; and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by Kalbadevie road, as aforesaid, on or towards the west by sweepers' passage and house of Tukaram Talia, on or towards the south by sweepers' passage and the house of Tukaram Talia, and on or towards the north by a passage and the house of Ganesh Pandu Pilanker, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Kawasjee Byramjee Inspector and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, glassware by Treacher, nearly new, French-made folding harmonium, aviary with beautiful canaries, English banjo, fish pond with gold fish, table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. D. LISEMORE, Esq.

The property is now on view.

TENTS FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the oval opposite the Sailors' Home, the undermentioned tents belonging to an officer.

1 single-pole Jubbulpore tent, 16 feet square with 4 feet veranda carpet and chick-s.
2 hill tents about 12 feet square with bathrooms.
1 ordinary sleeping pal.
The property of another gentleman :—
1 Jubulpore single pole tent with bathroom.
1 ,, bechoba tent.
The tents are pitched on the ground and are on view.

RARE AND VALUABLE COINS FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th inst., and the following days (except MONDAY), at 2 p.m. each day—

A large collection of gold, silver and copper coins, Parthian, Amawee, Abasidc, Kashmere and Cangra, Mongal, Duram, Ghazmavi Slave Khiiji, Tughlak, Sur Lodi, Mysore Anglo-Indian, Indo-Scythian, Dutch, Indo-Portuguese, Bahmani, Moghal, Selenciden, Sikh, Afghan, Belooch, Turkish, and of Nadirshah Ahmedshah, Temmoor, Suja-ul-Malik, Shah Zaman, Mahomed Shah, and Kings of Gujerat; also two coin cabinets arranged to hold 400 coins each.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. Crawford and Co., on and after 24th November, at 6 annas each, and the coins are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th December, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the valuable handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hanging argand lamps, an invoice of fancy China table ornaments, and biscuit figure hand-painted flower jars and flower vases and coffee cups with saucers, handsome oleograph ungilt frames, English-made brass bedsteads.

The above is now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 15th December, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Road (Tramway Line) the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, fancy table ornament, China flower vases, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of H. E. FULLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable stock in trade of Mr Fazul Pirbhai Veerjee (changing his place of business) consisting of elegant substanal made complete suits of drawing furniture upholdstered with rich art tapestry and velvet, magnificient chiffoniers and cabinets, also bedroom and dining room furniture, strong made elegant office tables and library presses, bronze gilt pier glasses, superior furniture, tapestry, and velvet real satsuma table ornaments, Enwlish brass, single and double new bedsteads, Doulton washband sets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 8 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge" Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) the very valuable handsome F. P. teak and blackwood drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom and library furniture, made to owner's special orders, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich oil paintings, many of which have been awarded prizes in the Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition, realterracotta figures, rich Persian carpets, first-rate table and hanging lamps, English ice box, real satsuma jars and vases, superior table ornaments suitable for present, a nearly new strongbuilt single seated brougham with spring doors, a handsome and powerful bay waler, 15-2. English-made single harness, choice and rare plants, etc., the property of RIENZI WALTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Khetwady 7th Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February 1883, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or bungalow and buildings standing thereon, situate in Khetwady 7th Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Lands and Customs under Nos. 2153 and 2173, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1936 and Street No. 24, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Khetwady Street, on the west by Khetwady 8th Street, on the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, and on the south by the property of Fatmabeebee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, the mortgagee's solicitor, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 9, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

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NOTICES.

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GARDEN FETES, SCHOOLS, INSTITUTIONS, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT BRUCE, Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Cabalistic Entertainer, begs to announce that he undertakes the entire management of every description of Public or Private Entertainments.

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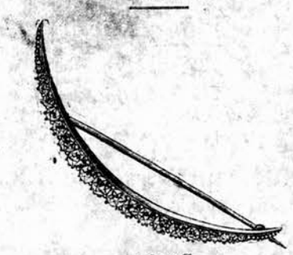

245 G.

The Lucky New Moon Brooch, Set Diamonds, Rs. 500 Cash. Set Pearls, Rs. 78 Cash.

2452 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch, Rs. 40 Cash.

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2456 G.

2457 G. Gold and Pearl Combination Brooch and Pendant, Rs. 54 Cash.

2458 G. Diamond Combination Brooch and Pendant Rs. 400 Cash.

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BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
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The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
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See each article bears the signature: M. J. Botot

Rowland's Odonto

Is pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft, fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from plumbum or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints (white, cream, and rose). Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, or 20, Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

NOTICES.

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CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases; with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

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DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

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COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

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PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood; as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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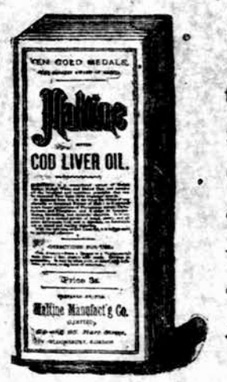
NOTICE.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 12 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.



Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and convalescence.

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IT is hardly possible for any ordinary purchaser to determine upon the quality of any Watch that may be submitted to him. The outside appearance may be satisfactory, whilst the movement may be of the commonest description, "made to sell." It is therefore to the advantage of persons who require best and strong watches to buy from a manufacturing firm making watches for the consumer and not solely for the market, and whose reputation is of greater moment than the sale of Bazar Watches.

The following are very useful Presentation Watches :—

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No. 36	"The Queen" Army Watch, Patent 1890. Hunting. Sterling Silver case, ¾ plate Lever, key wind, 6 ruby holes, adjusted	25 0
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No. 65 & 65*a*	The Highest Quality 18 ct. Gentlemen's Gold Watches. "Life time" latest Scientific Improvements	Rs. 105 & 120

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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PEPTONE WINE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach, Liver,* and *Intestines,* and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours, Cancerous Affections,* and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty in Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S
Matico Capsules
AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

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KANANGA
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RIGAUD and Cº
PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime.

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the **blood,** and **streghtens and restores all the vital energies.** It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex **in 48 hours.**

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

TRY OLD BUSHMILLS
PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
DISTILLERY:
Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.

HONOURS.
Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

For WEAK NERVES
It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can [illegible] the worst obstinate disorders of the **Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys,** whether hereditary or acquired. [illegible]
C. B. HARNESS
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